THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 92. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A FINE DISPLAY.

THE FINE NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WEDDING SILVER AND PRESENTATION GOODS OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY.

The fine store of Messrs. BAILEY & Co., at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, is now the scene of the most gorgeous and elaborate display of fine silverware and jewelry goods. The silverware at the present time is the specialty, and the stock now exposed to view is the largest and best which has ever been seen in this city. Indeed, so worthy of especial notice is it that a glance is sufficient to testify to its merits, while a thorough examination will disclose a wealth of design, of workmanship, and of intrinsic value which surpasses anything which can be imagined. All that is necessary in the advertising line is to call attention to the display itself for the purpose of causing the public to see it for themselves. Once seen it speaks for itself, and all other comment is not only superfluous but unnecessary. Poorer goods would require columns upon columns of laudatory matter, but such applied to this stock only detracts from it and makes the impression that the goods are not what they claim to be, and require praising in order to make the people believe that they are.

A part of the great wealth of stock is displayed to the passer-by in the massive windows which front the beautiful store of Bailey & Co., but what is there shown is as nothing compared to what awaits the sight-seer on entering the establishment. But even this small fraction is now sufficient to attract the attention of the careless pedestrian in the most signal manner. These windows are at all times a great attraction, but at the present time they are surrounded continually by an anxious crowd of witnesses, who comment with the greatest expressions of delight upon what is there displayed.

On entering the establishment a grand sight is presented to the wondering eyes of the visitor. The eye can take in at one sweep the entire length of the grand apartment, filled with the glittering profusion of silver, arranged on both sides of the store and down the centre on tables, in showcases, in racks, and on counters. The gems of silverware displayed in the windows are but indices in a very low degree of the glories of the interior. The display is so glorious that the attention is absorbed for a while by the glittering effect of the whole, to the neglect of the various special objects. But this being partially overcome, the various exquisite specimens are the subject of the closest scrutiny and questioning and the most unbounded praise. The rule is absolute in every part that the closer the examination the greater is the avtisfaction felt and expressed.

On the one side is perceived the most beautiful tea service for bridal presents, of satin finish, a new style, on another side, a different design gilt and satin, gold lined, filled in with bas reliefs of most exquisite workmanship. Then follow set after set of solid silver tea services, the finest ever seen in this country of new styles, reflecting infinite credit upon their designer, an artist of whom the firm may feel justly proud.

The dinner services of the house have been for years to them a source of great emolument for in this department they have ever held a leading position. In this exhibition they have given the public an opportunity of judging that in this line of goods, as in others, they have not "fallen from their high estate," but, on the contrary, as years have lapsed, they have adopted as their motto "Excelsior," and lived up to its full significance.

Dinner services of every finish, plain and ornate, from the set worth ten thousand dollars ($10,000) down to those of medium price, are here in endless profusion.

Cake and fruit baskets of matchless beauty, silver salvers, pie, cake, and asparagus knives, fruit spoons, etc., etc., load the cases and tables with their precious weight.

One article attracts universal attention. It was a massive punch-bowl of silver, satin finish, etched in and lined with gold. The design is unique, the finish superb, and its elegance induced the reflection that even to the anchorite, who had vowed total abstinence, the presentation of a beverage from its golden chamber would sorely test his self-denial.

The elaborate building occupied by this firm is one of the finest business ornaments of our city, and the stock which they now display in it is but in keeping with the outside adornments, and is but a continuation of the liberal policy which first caused them to erect the fine edifice.

As to the *personnel* of Messrs. Bailey & Co. any remarks in this connection would be almost superfluous. The name has been for years synonymous with all that is elegant and refined in taste. It has become a household word, not alone in their native city, but throughout the entire Union. In the capitals of the Old World, where art has its votaries, the house has its correspondents, eager to pour into its lap the treasures which day by day are brought to light.

They claim the distinction, and without cavil, of having first introduced silver of the full British standard, from 925-1000 to 930-1000, the American standard being but 900. The advantages of raising the standard are, that it prevents importation from abroad, and especially from British workshops, for purchasers are assured by a guarantee of receiving silver pure as that stamped by the English Government. Besides, the quality of the silver renders the article more brilliant, whiter, and more susceptible of a higher finish, and obviates discoloration from exposure.

It has ever been a source of regret that so many of our wealthy citizens will resort to New York for their purchases, when at their very doors are establishments that can vie with, if not excel, those of any similar class in the world.

An impression prevails that large houses are in their charges correspondingly large. Such is an error, and does manifest injury to those who are willing to risk vast means towards the accomplishment of great enterprises. On the contrary, the employment of unlimited capital enables the manufacturer to purchase largely of the raw material, and he can avail himself of the improvements in machinery, and employ skilled artisans whom he can pay well and promptly for their services. Another advantage, worthy of attention, is the fact that the availibility of ample means yields to the possessor the control of specialties in design and workmanship.

In all good particulars herein mentioned, the house which has been the subject of these remarks stands unrivalled, a business monument to the trade generally. The means at its command are ample, and the style in which business is done is of the most liberal kind, and is not surpassed in extent by the amount of capital. The aim of the firm and all connected with the establishment has always been to supply the best goods at first hands, and at the lowest prices consistent with strict business principles. It

FIRST EDITION

THE TRIUMPH OF TAMMANY.

Results of Winans' Treachery

The Diseased Meat Excitement.

Startling Disclosures in Boston.

Interesting Municipal Struggle

A Double-headed Common Council

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT.

Tweed's Bills Rushed Through the Albany Legislature and Signed by the Governor.

An Albany despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—

The Legislature is supposed to consider bills in committee, debate them, print them, have them read through at least once for the information of members, and observe some sort of order in the action which it may take upon them. Mr. Tweed has changed all that. His bills are not considered, are not printed, are not read, and are not subject to any rules of order or precedence.

His amended Tax bill, his amended Election bill, his amended Charter bill, and his unadulterated bill to encourage perjury and fraud at elections, were to-day put through both houses, and have since received the signature of Mr. Tweed's Governor. Members of long experience in the New York Legislature say they have never seen bribery, brute force, and unmitigated scoundrelism so rampant as they have been since the apostate Winans was received into the bosom of the Democracy.

This morning Mr. Smith Weed (whose eye is still surrounded by a broad black ring) moved his resolution to abolish the rules which prevented the Tammany bills from taking precedence of all others, and the rules were abolished by a strict party vote, Winans counting one against the Republicans. The whole list of Tweed's villainous measures, with their late and unknown improvements, were then passed by a similar vote, without being read, except by title. Randall, Nicholas, Coon, Hull—a minority feeble in numbers, but still more feeble in spirit—submitted without a murmur.

These men act like slaves in the House, and when outside, grumble at their master, as slaves usually do. To them, party means more than Asiatic servility. Weed's outbreak, like Graham's, has been well rewarded. After he had eaten humble pie for supper last night and for breakfast this morning, Winans, the Tammany horde, and Randall & Co. went in and passed his Champlain Ferry bill, which the Governor will probably veto.

The Senate, in its Clerk, has a matchless reader. A man who can follow the words of a florid air in an Italian opera would be at a loss to understand this clerk. Under the eye of Mr. Tweed this accomplished elocutionist really did go through a process which was accepted as a a reading of the amendments introduced through the House Committee on the Affairs of Cities. A motion to print was voted down by Mr. Graham, Mr. Tweed, and the majority.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the bills spirited away by some of the Tammany understrappers. Every effort was made by the representatives of the press to ascertain the substance of the amendments, and many members of the Legislature of both parties were anxious to know, but the secret up to 4 P. M. was effectually kept. On the adjournment of the Senate, the matchless clerk was presented with a $1000 United States bond.

Later in the day some of the mysterious amendments to the Two Per Cent. Tax bill leaked out. It is now stated that the ring, being satisfied that they can get along with $25,000,000, have graciously permitted themselves to be limited to that trifling sum. Then that court house gold mine in the New York City Hall Park must be started again, and the sum of $750,000 is appropriated for that purpose, to be raised by loan.

Another amendment "fixes" Sheriff O'Brien for life, as the Corporation Counsel is authorized to adjudicate upon all claims which may be presented as due the late Sheriff. The members of the Board of Supervisors are also given an annual salary of $2000. The amendments to the other bills have not yet become known.

DISEASED MEAT IN BOSTON.

A Butcher Fatally Poisoned—Investigation at Brighton—Startling Disclosures.

BOSTON, April 18.—One week ago to-day an ox which had died of disease or was trampled to death in a cattle car while coming from Albany to Brighton, was purchased at the cattle-yards by Charles Bohn, who got a team belonging to August Weitz, another butcher, and conveyed it to a slaughter-house owned by Walter L. Wilkins.

George Temple, an employe of Mr. Weitz, dressed the ox. After the dressing Temple used the towel with which he had washed the sides of the animal to wipe the sweat from his face. This inflamed a small sore which he had on his right cheek, and the inflammation increased to such an extent that he died on Sunday morning. The investigation, which was closed at midnight, disclosed some facts calculated to startle beef-eaters in this community.

Two physicians testified that they attended Temple, and that the symptoms resembled those which were found in cases of blood-poisoning.

Simeon Sanderson, a butcher, testified that he did not think there were more than four or five butchers in Brighton who would dress dead oxen. He thought every butcher in town would carry to market cattle infected with the hoof and mouth disease.

Charles Nutter testified that he had known dead oxen dressed and carried to market with beef properly prepared.

The wife of the deceased, Mrs. Sarah Temple, said:—The deceased has dressed dead cattle before for Mr. Weitz, some two months ago and and had a sore throat for a long time after, and was confined to his house a week; he told his wife that the meat of this ox was not fit to carry to market, and was no better than carrion; she had not the least doubt but that his death was caused by dressing the dead ox.

Charles Bohn, who works for Brighton butchers, testified:—That in going home last Tuesday he saw the ox at the yard at the car station at North Brighton; then went to Albert Monroe and bought it for $10; told him Weitz would pay him; went to Weitz and told him I had bought a dead ox; we harnessed Weitz's team and got the ox; the ox was loaded by himself, Weitz, and another man; Weitz told him to carry the ox to Wilkins', as he had no room at his slaughter-house; another animal, a bull, was taken from the yards which could not walk, and so was stuck in the yards; when he arrived with this carcase the other ox was nearly dressed; got up at 4 the next morning, and helped Weitz load one side of the ox and the bull, and with nothing else, drove to Boston; Weitz sold the bull beef at prices ranging from 18 cents to 19½ cents; the ox beef was to be sold to a man whose name he did not know, who told him some weeks ago that he wanted 200 pounds of beef of a dead ox for a proper use; did not find the man, and in driving through the market square saw a grease man and gave him the beef, as I did not want it in my wagon; the side had been cut into four pieces; he met Weitz yesterday and Sunday, but talked over but little except business matters; he thought the bone man took the other side; he took two dead oxen to Weitz's about a fortnight ago, and one which died on the cars was dressed for market; Wilkins had nothing to do with the ox killed last Tuesday, heard that a dead ox was carried to Weitz's slaughter house yesterday; did not offer the ox beef for sale on the stand; knew well enough that it was not fit to sell; sold the bull beef for good meat; Weitz paid Mr. A. Monroe $10 for the ox, and was to have the hide and tallow.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"That George E. Temple came to his death on the morning of Sunday, April 15, 1871, at 5·20 o'clock. That his death was caused by blood poison innoculated into his system while dressing on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at a slaughtering establishment in this town, a dead ox which was taken from the yards of the Boston and Albany Railroad; and they further find upon the evidence that said animal was dressed by said Temple for market while in the employ of one August Weitz, and that one-half thereof was conveyed to Boston in a market wagon with other beef belonging to said Weitz, and the other half was conveyed to a bone establishment in this town. And for the better protection of the lives of those engaged in slaughtering, and of the public against the purchase of unwholesome meat, the jury most earnestly recommend that the Board of Health of said town establish and enforce stringent regulations for the prevention hereafter of the introduction of any dead creatures into the slaughtering establishments of this town."

INTERESTING MUNICIPAL STRUGGLE.

Paterson, N. J., Has a Common Council with Two Presidents—Interference of the Police.

The recent election riot in the Eighth ward of Paterson, by preventing the election of ward officers, was the cause of irregular proceedings at the meeting of the Board of Alderman yesterday afternoon. The Democrats claimed that the outgoing Alderman for the Eighth ward, Peter Kelly, had a right to hold his seat until his successor was appointed, and submitted the written legal opinions of ex-Chancellor B. Williamson and Courtlandt Parker in support of the claim.

The Republicans, however, objected to this interpretation, as it would deprive them of their majority. When the board met yesterday afternoon the clerks in accordance with his previous instructions, refused to recognize Kelly, and the Republicans moved to proceed with the election of president. The Democrats insisted on the reading of the legal opinions, and a scene of great disorder ensued. At length the Democrats elected Alderman Hopper president, and the latter took the chair. The Republicans elected Alderman Allen president, and he at once ordered Hopper from his seat. Hopper refused, and Allen then, amid cheers and laughter, began to read off the standing committees for the year. The confusion at last became so great that the Democrats resolved to adjourn until evening, and President Hopper left the Chamber with his adherents. The Republicans afterwards adjourned to the first Monday in May. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Democrats returned to hold the meeting, but discovered that Mayor Tuttle, who is a Republican, had locked up the Council Chamber and filled the City Hall with police. Both parties declare that they will maintain their position.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The United States Marshal Puts Her in Possession of Certain Property.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 12.

The United States Marshal yesterday placed Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in possession of the following tracts of land within the city limits—viz., the tract bounded by and enveloped within Dupre, Salcedo, St. Ann, and St. Peter streets, and the tract of land bounded by and enclosed within St. Peter street, Hagan avenue, Orleans street, and Lake road, upon which latter tract is situated one of the city draining machines.

This act on the part of the Marshal was in conformity to the decree of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Myra Clark Gaines vs. Manual J. Lizardi et al., in which the city of New Orleans was a party defendant.

Mr. Wolfley, the chief deputy, who executed the order of Court, informs us that Mr. Cockrem, the City Administrator of Improvements, called upon the Marshal after Mrs. Gaines had been put in possession, and asked for a delay of a few days; but the Marshal replied that he could not grant any delay at all, as the mandate of the court was peremptory, and he had no option but to enforce it.

Mrs. Gaines states that prior to this proceeding she had proposed to the city authorities to rent the draining machine to the city at a nominal rent, but that her proposition not meeting with any attention whatever, she adopted the measure above reported for the purpose of enforcing the rights decreed to her by the United States Supreme Court.

In the decree referred to she was decreed to be the owner of said lands, together with all the improvements thereon; and the draining machine being considered as coming under the head of improvements, it has been declared to be the property of the "little lady."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Carstairs & McCall vs. John P. Lutz, garnishee of Wm. Gebler, defendant. An attachment execution upon money in the garnishee's hands, alleged to belong to defendant, and due from him for rent. The defense alleged that the money was paid to garnishee in return for an amount he had loaned defendant. Jury out.

Edward Maginnis vs. Stephen McKenney. An action on a book account to recover for liquors sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

Alice Scott vs. Edw. Reagan, administrator. An action on a mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1627·50.

The Commonwealth, at the relation of Ellen F. Black in her own right and as guardian, and at the relation of William L. Dennis, Esq., auditor, vs. Manlius G. and C. Eba Evans, who were sued with William B. Reed. This is a proceeding against Mr. Reed's sureties to recover the proceeds of property which was in Mr. Reed's hands as trustee, and which he sold. The matter had been referred to Mr. Dennis as auditor, and the court directed the jury to find according to his report. Verdict for the Commonwealth, $2600; damages as to Ellen Black, $232·35; as to guardian of Mary Mela, Ada, and Charles E. Black, $882·88; and as to Mr. Dennis, $127·62.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Charles Addison pleaded guilty to the charge of assault in throwing a brick at a gentleman who prevented him from fighting another man.

Jacob Benner pleaded guilty to the charge of striking his sister, who remonstrated with him for abusing his mother.

Robert Pansett, colored, was convicted of larceny. He met a young colored girl in the street and snatched from her hand a satchel containing $15, her week's salary, and some few shoppings. He was caught before he had run far and the property was recovered.

Louis Israel was charged with assault and battery upon Patrick Hand. These men are employed by rival clothing houses on Market street, and the prosecutor alleged that because he engaged the attention of some strangers who had just left the defendant's, the latter became enraged and violently struck him on the chest with his elbow. This was denied by the defense, and a large number of witnesses were examined on each side. Jury out.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Victories for the Versaillists.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels.

The Loss of the Captain.

The English Admiralty Sustained.

Canadian Fishery Question.

The Coal Arbitration.

Decision Against the Miners.

More Passenger Railways in Philada.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Asnieres.

LONDON, April 19.—Details of the fighting on Monday at Asnieres show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon reoccupied the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops. During the night there was an incessant fusillade, and the Government forces maintained their position with difficulty.

A despatch from Paris, Tuesday evening, says

The Versailles Army

has not assumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the Island of Grand Satte.

The Communist Losses

on Tuesday were very heavy. It is said the Nationals are greatly discouraged by their sufferings and losses.

Immense Quantities of Ammunition

were discovered in cellars in the Avenue de Trocadero.

A special despatch to the *Standard* says the

Spirit Evinced by the Versailles Troops

is unsatisfactory, and even discipline is wanting.

The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asnieres to-day.

There are

Rumors of Changes

in the French Ministry.

A despatch from Paris, Tuesday evening, reports

A Violent Cannonade

at Maillot gate and Neuilly.

VERSAILLES, April 9.—The Versailles troops carried the woods of Colombes. A large number of

Insurgents were Killed and Wounded

and made prisoners in the encounter.

Asnieres is now threatened on both sides by the Government forces.

The Peace Conference.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The peace conference is still engaged in the discussion of the question of

The Frontier of France and Germany.

The progress in the settlement of the financial question is also very slow.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Munich states that

Herr Dollinger,

the distinguished Bavarian theologian, was excommunicated by the Pope.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the resolution for the

Discontinuance of the Telegraph

and postal service on Sundays, on the ground that it would deprive a large number of people of employment. The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure on the

Naval Administration,

indirectly arising from the loss of the iron-clad Captain. The House, upon a division, sustained the Government by 49 majority.

Latest Military Movements.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Versailles to-day says the Government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine, and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small.

A battery has been placed in position, which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres. The insurgent troops were quiet and their battalions silent during last night.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛@93⅜. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¼; ten-forties, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull, and tending down; uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; Orleans, 7⅛@7⅜d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 19—11·30 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 16½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities easier. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 89⅝; of 1867, 92.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fishery Question Settled.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The New York *Herald's* Washington special says of the fishery question, settled by the Joint High Commission:—"It has been agreed as the basis for settlement that American fishermen may cast their nets anywhere in Canadian waters, without reference to distances from the shore, and fish for anything but shad or salmon; the Canadian fishermen to enjoy the same privileges, with similar restrictions relating to shad, salmon, and shell-fish, in any American waters north of the 39th parallel of latitude. A committee of arbitrament to be appointed to meet at Halifax to decide the sum to be paid by the party proving most benefitted, to the other.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm and receipts light. Corn steady and firm, except white Southern, which is very dull at 79@80c.; yellow Southern, 76@77c.; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats dull at 65@66c. Mess Pork quiet. Lard dull. Bacon more firm. Whisky steady at 91½c.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coal Strike.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The meeting of the Board of Arbitration opened at 9 o'clock this morning, and is still in session. It is rumored that Judge Elwell, the umpire, has decided the question of interference and control of the mines in favor of the operators.

The Board of Arbitration—Prospects of Resumption.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The Board of Arbitration met this morning at 9 o'clock. The decision of the umpire was given, very fully covering the entire question of interference by miners in working mines, and was strongly against the miners. This is considered quite a point gained by the operators. After the decision was rendered the board adjourned to meet at the call of the president. This vetoes resumption for the present in the Schuylkill region and parts of Lehigh and Carbon, and there is little prospect for work commencing at Scranton or at Wilkesbarre.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men will probably go to work this week. It is hard to say whether or not any good has been accomplished by this meeting of arbitrators. The only question submitted to the umpire was that of interfering with the working of mines. Local arbitration is gaining ground. It is probable that arrangements will soon be made for resumption in one or more of the districts.

The Keystone Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The House bill incorporating the Keystone Passenger Railway Company names as incorporators J. Stanley Bruner, Robert Morris, John P. McFadden, William A. Barrett, E. H. Bodin, James C. Kelch, and Charles H. Graham. The route is to be from Eighteenth and Carpenter, along Eighteenth to Montgomery avenue, diverging necessarily on Francis, Perkiomen, and Vineyard; along Montgomery to Twentieth, to Ridge avenue, to South College avenue, to Twentieth, to Carpenter, with the right to extend along Eighteenth and Twentieth, north and south, as opened, and on any street north of Montgomery or south of Carpenter, for the purpose of making a circuit.

People's Passenger Railway.

The House bill incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company names John L. Lawson, Thomas C. Harris, George W. Matthews, Frederick J. Barlow, William Wilson, Leroy Kramer, Alpheus Matthews, and R. F. Raley as incorporators. The road is to commence at Wire Bridge, and thence along Callowhill to Biddle, Biddle to Twenty-fifth, Twenty-fifth to Spring Garden, to Twentieth, to Callowhill, thence by double track to Front street, thence to Vine, to York road, to Callowhill, to Wire Bridge.

The company may also connect its track on Vine and on Callowhill by any street east of Fifth not now occupied by a railway, and when a bridge is built over the Schuylkill by the city at Coates or Race, or between those streets, to cross the same by double track and extend, by any unoccupied street, to Sixtieth street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 19, 1871.

There is no material change in local financial affairs calling for any extended comments. The supply of funds both at the banks and outside is considerably in excess of the demand at the present time, and some difficulty is experienced by lenders in finding investment for all the available funds at their disposal. Rates continue to be easy and in favor of borrowers. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent and on prime discounts at 7@7½ per cent.

Gold is dull but stronger, the market opening with sales at 111⅛. The price at noon is quoted at 111¼.

Government bonds are in demand and strong at a fractional advance on last night's figures.

Stocks were active but prices were barely so strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾.

Reading sold freely at 54⅝@54½, the latter b. o. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 65¼@65⅝. Minehill sold at 58½; Lehigh Valley at 61@61½ Camden and Amboy at 118¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50½. Philadelphia and Erie was weak, with sales at 28¾@28⅝. Northern Central was quite strong and sold at 42⅝, an advance of ¼.

Canal stocks were quiet. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18⅝ and Lehigh at 35¾.

The balance of the list was dull. Sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 25½.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscription was received from national banks this day:—

Lewistown, Pa., Mifflin Co., National	$88,000
Total subscriptions	$60,052,450

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States five-twenties at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Cambios & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Bro.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailer & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000	Am Gold	111¾	500 sh	Penna R	65⅛
$30000	do	b60. 111¾	100	do	s60. 65⅜
$1000	Pa R 2 m 6s	100¾	114	do	65⅜
$10000	Pa R 1 mt 6s	103	100	do	b5. 65⅜
$1000	Wilm & R R 7s	92½	100 sh	N Cent	b5. 43½
$6000	C & A m 6s, S9		40 sh	Minehill R	58¾
$100	do	96½	200 sh	Leh V R	61
$1000	N Jer Ex'mpt	107½	14 sh	Cam & Am	118½
500 sh	Reading R	54·44	30 sh	O C & A R	50½
700	do	54⅜	100 sh	Ph & E R	b5. 28⅜
100	do	b60. 54⅜	100	do	b5. 28⅜
500	do	b60. 54·44	100	do	b5. 28½
100	do	b30. 54 44	100 sh	Sch Nav Pf	18½
200	do	s60. 54¾			

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅝@113¾; do. 1864, 113⅝@113¾; do. 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., July, 1867, 112⅝@112¾; do. July, 1868, 112⅝@112¾; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; Gold, 111⅛@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅛@115⅞. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	111¼	10·51	A. M.	111¼
10·03	"	111¼	10·52	"	111¼
10·04	"	111¼	11·00	"	110¾
10·10	"	111⅜	11·12	"	111¼
10·27	"	111¼	11·36	"	110¾
10·31	"	111¼	11 40	"	111¼
10·40	"	111¼	12·00	M	111¼
10·43	"	111¼	12·10	P. M.	111¼
10·50	"	111¼			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal no further sales were reported.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat. Prices, however, remain as last quoted. Sales of 1000 bushels Western red at $1·64@1·65, and 400 bushels Western white at $1·75. Rye is nominal. Corn is less active; sales of 4000 bushels at 76c. for yellow, and 72@75c. for Western mixed. Oats are quiet at the recent decline; sales of 3700 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 66@67c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Cloverseed is dull and nominal. Timothy is held at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

Whisky is quiet. 40 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

6 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....70

SUN RISES.....5·16 MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....6·42 HIGH WATER.....1·33

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, with 1362 bales of cotton; ship Winchester, from New York, with 1251 bales.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 19.—Arrived, brig Mystic, from Rio, and schr John C. Libby from Pernambuco for orders.

Sailed, bark Thomas Small, for Liverpool, and brig Italia, for Ponce.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Jupiter, fm Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig shepherdess, Pennwill, Barbadoes, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Stanmede, Whitmore, Saco, Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off Frying Pan Shoals, passed a fore-and-aft schr, with foremast gone below the eyes of the rigging, steering S. W. by W. Passengers:—J. F. Engle; J. N. Furlong; N. Stenhart; M. Moreman; Charles A. Siecke, Mr. Morris, wife, and daughter; R. G. Stotesbury and wife; Miss Turley; J. Edmundson; John Wilson and three children; James Ryan; John Mander and wife; A. Hendry; Mr. Thomas; R. Dayde; and Mr. Avert.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, fm Dismal Swamp, with ties to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.

Schr J. D. Hardcastle, Morris, from Currantown, Md., with ties to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 10 days fm Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. welsh—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr E. Simnickson, Winsmore, from New York.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; Thos. Jefferson, Allen; and G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Captain Verdin, of tug America, reports having passed yesterday, off the Brandywine, bark W. E. Anderson, from Matanzas. Off the Buoy on the Middle, brig J. Bickmore. Off the Capes, saw brig ——, of New York, beating in.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, sailed from New York 4 P. M. yesterday, for Georgetown, D. C.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 18.—20 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 18.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—H. C. Leroy, Dan Robinson J. T. Hedrick, M. H. Webber, Fremont, O. L. Nims, Birdhill Boy, and Osprey, all with coal for New York.

P. H. Clinton, with coal, for Philadelphia.

The Enterprise, Experiment, and Jo left with those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 19.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

John Dubois and Freemason, with lumber to A H. McIlvain.

Smith & Kurtz, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

D. B. Clough and Chatta and Bertha, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

E. D. Tramp, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.

Elton, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son, Gettysburg, with lumber, for New York.

Three Brothers, with coal to order. J. H.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Argument of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., in Behalf of the Railroad and Mining Interests of Pennsylvania.

The following is Mr. Gowen's argument delivered before the Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary Committee on the 30th ult.:—

Gentlemen: We, who are Pennsylvanians, have always been under the impression that our State derived great benefits from having within her borders the only accessible deposits of anthracite coal yet discovered in the United States. I have been taught to regard the possession of this vast mineral wealth as a great blessing; but I can assure you, that in consequence of two years of suffering under the control and mismanagement of the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, I am almost tempted to doubt whether all this treasure upon which our Commonwealth has so largely depended for her revenue—which has given such an unexampled impetus to our manufactures, and has attracted to us an aggregation of capital that has supplied employment for, and fed and clothed so large a proportion of, an industrious laboring population—has not been a great evil and a great curse; and I fear that you, gentlemen, who have spent so much time in an earnest endeavor to fathom the causes of the present unfortunate condition of affairs in the coal regions, will be willing to agree with me in this conjecture.

Our neighbors of New York derive their prosperity from and boast of the supremacy of commerce; but when we recall to our minds how fleeting and evanescent has been the reign of commercial prosperity in all the countries of the world, and remember that at the beginning of this century Salem was one of the most important ports in the United States, who can tell whether, ere the close of the century, Salem or Boston may not have regained its supremacy, or whether the ships whose sails now whiten the bay of New York may not float upon the waters of the Delaware, or ride at anchor in the harbor of Norfolk? But the prosperity derived from the possession of mineral treasures is more enduring; and in her coal fields our own great Commonwealth has control of an unfailing source of wealth, which, if properly fostered by the State, will be far more lasting than that which depends upon the diamonds of Brazil or is derived from the gold of California. You may be surprised to learn that the coal traffic alone has within the past ten years paid into the treasury of the State between five and six millions of dollars, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have had to contend during the past year, the corporations for whom I now appear before you have paid as taxes to the State, in the year 1870, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. Why is it that our farmers have been relieved from State taxation upon their lands, the State debt has ceased to be a burden upon our population, and the finances of the Commonwealth are in so sound a condition? Simply because the interests for which I appear before you—which have been stricken down by the unlawful combination of an ignorant faction, and are now struggling to be heard, in a calm judicial investigation, against the wild clamor of the demagogue and the fanatic—have paid into the coffers of the State so large an amount of taxes that other interests and other industries have been relieved from the payment of any.

Having called your attention to the great importance of the subject under consideration, and fully conscious that the result of your deliberations may be either to rescue these great interests from the evils that environ them, or to consign them again to the control of a tyrannical association, I now propose (because it is necessary as part of the argument I shall make in defence of the course pursued by the railroad companies) to give, as succinctly as I can, and with some regard to the chronology of events, a statement of the causes which have led the several corporations to adopt the course which has called forth this investigation, and then to present a legal argument in defence of their action, together with some suggestions as to the mode of adjusting the present difficulty and preventing its recurrence in the future.

It is well known that during the late war the demand for coal was greatly increased. The navy required a large supply; and manufacturers—who are always the great consumers—were prosperous and active; coal-mining became exceedingly profitable; the coal-carrying railroads all made money; the miners and laborers were paid high wages; and it was no uncommon occurrence for a good miner to earn several hundred dollars a month. In consequence of this, a great impetus was given to the coal trade. New collieries were rapidly opened; new coal regions were brought into connection with the markets by new railroads, which were extended into every valley that contained a deposit for coal; and the high wages earned by the miner attracted from other countries a large immigration of skilled workmen, and diverted to the business of mining many who left other trades and occupations to gather the golden harvest which was spread before them. The natural result of this was, that after peace was declared and the war demand had ceased, the productive capacity of the anthracite coal regions was far greater than was required to supply the consumption of coal; and the laboring population had increased so rapidly that employment could not be given to all. The natural remedy for this state of things would have been enforced by the law of demand and supply. The badly-constructed and ill-ventilated collieries that could not produce coal at the rate the public was willing to pay for it would have been abandoned, and the better class of collieries that could have supplied the market would have continued at work and given employment to as many men as were necessary to produce the amount of coal required by the wants of the community. The surplus population that could find no employment at mining would have gone back to other occupations, until the increased demand for coal, resulting from low prices, would have called them again to the coal regions. Thus a year or two of low prices would have supplied the cure for all the evils that were felt at the close of the war. But about this time there came into prominence an organization which is now known as the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Embracing originally several distinct societies in the different regions, it gradually became a united and compact organization, chartered first by the courts, and subsequently by the Legislature; and by the year 1868 it embraced nearly the entire laboring population of the anthracite coal region. The object of this organization was to secure employment for all of its members, and prevent the reduction of wages which every other class of labor had to submit to at the close of the war. Well knowing that if all its members worked a full day during the year, the production of coal would be much greater than the demand, they insisted upon an increased rate of wages and decreased amount of work, which would enable a man to earn in six or seven months as much as had previously been earned in a year,—so that the entire population should receive employment without increasing the supply of coal above the demand. As it was also well known to them that such wages could not be paid unless the price of coal was kept up to a high rate, they suspended work whenever the price reached such a sum as made it impossible for their employer to comply with their demands.

We, who thought we understood something about the laws of trade, and knew that natural causes would soon bring relief, remonstrated with the leaders of this organization in vain. The law of supply and demand, and every sound maxim of trade which experience has demonstrated to be correct, were thrown to the winds; and from the bowels of the earth there came swarming up a new school of political economists, who professed to be able, during the leisure hours of their short working day, to regulate a great industry and restore it to vigor and health. In the wildest flight of the imagination of the most pretentious charlatan there never was conceived such a cure for the ills with which we were afflicted as was suggested by these new doctors. In their hands, however, we were powerless; and with the eagerness of a student, and the assurance of a quack, they seized upon the body of a healthy trade, and have so doctored and physicked it that it is now reduced to the ghost of the shadow of an attenuation. The first dose of this new panacea was administered in the year 1868, and a general suspension of work for many weeks, resulting in advanced prices and higher wages, encouraged them to proceed with the treatment. Again, in the early part of 1869 a general suspension in all the regions was inaugurated, accompanied by a demand for a rate of wages based upon the price for which coal was sold; so that as coal advanced the wages of the men were also to advance; but a minimum rate of wages was demanded, which was never to be lower than when coal was sold at five dollars at Elizabethport and three dollars at Port Carbon. When coal brought these prices it was possible for the coal operator to pay the minimum rate of wages without losing money; but as these prices were about from fifty to seventy-five cents a ton higher than coal could possibly be sold for when all the regions were at work, and consequently that much higher than the public should be asked to pay for it, the operators of all the regions refused to accede to the demand. After six weeks of idleness, when it was apparent that the strike in the Wyoming and Lehigh regions would be of long duration, the operators of Schuylkill county agreed to the terms demanded by the men, and commenced work at the three-dollar basis as a minimum. Both of the other regions being idle, the price of coal was very high at Port Carbon, and so long as the Schuylkill county operators had the entire market to themselves they could afford to pay the wages. The public and the miners and operators of the other regions were the only sufferers. After five months of idleness in the other regions, when the depletion of the supply had increased prices to a high rate, and it was evident that Schuylkill county was taking customers away from the other districts, both the Lehigh and Wyoming regions resumed work—the former upon the terms demanded by the men, and the three large companies in the latter *without a basis*, but at a rate of wages far greater than had been originally asked. During the few weeks of the close of the season of 1869, when all the regions were producing, it became evident that the price of coal could not and ought not be sustained at such a rate as would enable the operators in all the coal fields to pay the wages which those of one could pay when the others were idle; and, accordingly, in the winter of 1869-70, a new basis was asked for by the operators of Schuylkill county, which would enable them to produce coal as low as $2 25 and $2 50 per ton. This was refused by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and the result was the long strike of 1870 which kept the Schuylkill region idle for twenty weeks. Lehigh and Wyoming continued at work in 1870; and in consequence of the large amount of Schuylkill coal kept out of the market the operators of the other region realized high prices, and were able to pay the high rate of wages—the only sufferers being the public, as in 1869, and the operators, workmen and carrying companies of the Schuylkill region. In the latter part of July, 1870, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association agreed to a modification of their demands; and in the Schuylkill region work was resumed on the first of August, 1870, at what has so frequently been alluded to in the course of this investigation as the "Gowen Compromise," which, while it adopted the same rate of wages at $3 as was paid the previous year at $3, permitted the rate to decrease in the same proportion as it advanced, and established the minimum at $2; so that when coal sold for $2 at Port Carbon the workmen received thirty-three per cent. less wages than when it sold for $3; and when $4 per ton at Port Carbon was realized by the operator, the workmen got an advance of thirty-three per cent. above what he was entitled to at $3. Under this new basis, work was continued in Schuylkill county during the remaining five months of 1870, and the amount of coal then sent to market, in addition to what was mined in the Lehigh and Wyoming fields, was such that prices fell to $2 25 and $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon. As this "Gowen Compromise" was only to last during the season of 1870, it became necessary to adopt some basis for 1871; and in the month of November last the regular committees of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and operators met and agreed upon a rate of wages for 1871, which was entirely satisfactory to both parties, and which has been called the $2 50 basis. You will remember that during the whole of 1870 the three large mining companies of the upper Wyoming region had been paying the exorbitant rate of wages which they agreed to, rather than submit to the claim for a basis. It must be evident to all of you that, at this rate of wages, the coal of these three companies was costing them more than they could realize for it during the months of October and November last. Accordingly, they announced a reduction of wages to take effect on December 1; and though this reduction was not greater than was required to make the rate about equal to what other men in adjoining collieries were working for, the men refused to submit to it, and on the first of December, 1870, they struck and quit work.

I now desire to call your particular attention to the fact—which is undisputed—that at this time there was no difficulty whatever existing between the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and their employers, upon the question of wages, in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, or Lower Wyoming districts. In the Schuylkill region the men were working under the "Gowen Compromise," which was to continue during the year 1870, and their representatives had agreed with their employers in recommending the adoption of the $2 50 basis for 1871. In the Lehigh and Lower Wyoming coal-fields no intimation had been given by either side of an intention to change the basis under which the men were working. Notwithstanding this, however, a general suspension was ordered by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to take place on January 10, 1871; and this order was literally obeyed.

The object of this suspension, as stated by the officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and published in their organ, the Anthracite Monitor, was to deplete the market, reduce the supply and advance the price of coal; and there can be no doubt that it was resorted to, in the first instance, to assist the men of the three large mining companies who had been upon a strike since the first of December, and who could not hope to hold out very long in their demand for exorbitant wages if the coal market was being supplied from other regions. I presume that the consideration to be given by these men of the three companies for this assistance was an absolute adhesion to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and obedience to its demands, that no work should be done except upon the basis. The suspension, therefore, became general in all the districts on January 10th. On the 15th of February, the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association ordered a resumption of work; but this order was accompanied by a claim in the Upper Wyoming districts for the high wages of 1870, and in the Schuylkill region it had been preceded by a demand for the old $3 minimum basis. These demands were not acceded to, and the suspension still continues.

I have thus gone over two years of alternate suspensions and strikes, by which, occasionally, the workingmen of one region would realize exorbitant wages, but always at the expense of their suffering brethren of another who were kept in idleness by their own actions. Out of the last twenty-two months, the workingmen of Schuylkill and the Upper Wyoming districts have been idle for nine months—and those of the Lehigh region have been idle for eight months—and yet, with moderate wages and low prices for coal, they could have had steady employment.

Let me now ask what has been the effect of this control of the coal trade; so relentlessly exercised by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association during the last two years; I mean its effect upon others than themselves—upon the operators, upon the railroad companies, upon the coal trade, upon the iron interests and upon the State?

Before entering, however, upon this subject, I desire to say a few words in behalf of the coal operators. I do not mean in behalf of the one out of the five hundred who has appeared here as the especial champion of the workingmen, but on behalf of the remaining four hundred and ninety-nine whom the one referred to has characterized, out of his choice vocabulary of abuse, as "lying thieves and scalawag operators." I will take Mr. Kendrick as an example. He commenced life as a laborer in the mines, became a miner, worked for twenty years as such, was made a superintendent, saved out of his hard earnings enough to enable him to possess a colliery of his own, and now, when well advanced in life, he finds the accumulated earnings of long years of toil threatened with destruction, and himself held up to ignominy and reproach, because in this free country he has had the courage to resist the fierce tide of agrarianism that has threatened to reduce him to beggary, and to run riot with the property which his own patient industry and toil have enabled him to lay up for old age. You must remember, gentlemen, that in the effect of these suspensions upon the two classes of men, employer and employed, there is a wide difference. The miner or laborer, if he does not choose to work, can pack up his effects and move to another locality; but the employer is bound to his colliery, all his property is there invested, and upon the success of the enterprise depends not only his subsistence, but that which to some men is dearer than life itself—his character for commercial integrity. The miner has no money invested in the coal business. The operator may have two hundred thousand dollars expended at one colliery. He may have notes to pay, and contracts for the delivery of coal to comply with; all of these he can meet if he is permitted to work his mines. His employes may be anxious to work for him, and may be entirely satisfied with the wages; but the grasp of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is around their throats; the decree goes forth that there must be a general suspension. The poor laborer well knows the ghastly fate in store for him if he disobeys this decree, and the result of his obedience is the ruin and dishonor of his employer. We have called many of these coal operators before you, and they have testified to the injurious effect of their continued suspensions and strikes, and have stated that, if the present condition of affairs is not improved, they will be glad to sell their property at one half or two-thirds of its cost, and be thankful that they escape the wreck with even that little to call their own.

Let me take the Reading Railroad Company as an illustration of the injurious effect of the management of the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association upon railroad companies. We have three hundred locomotives, twenty thousand coal cars, an extent of railroad amounting to about twelve hundred miles of single track, and a canal one hundred and eight miles long. We employ about twelve thousand men, and are fully equipped and organized for a business of one hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal a week. When the districts which depend upon us for an outlet are all at work, they can supply us with this amount of trade. It becomes necessary for us, therefore, to be prepared to transport it; and we would not be carrying out the design of our charter if we were unable to do the business which was offered. This equipment and organization, therefore, must at all times be kept up; and it is almost as expensive to us when we are doing no coal business as when we are transporting 180,000 tons a week. We cannot discharge our employes, the railroad track must be constantly watched, repaired and guarded; every superintendent and agent must be at his post, and receive his salary or his wages; the only men whom we can temporarily dispense with are the coal train hands. It is greatly to our interest that the price of coal should be low, because low prices increase consumption, and we make money more from a large tonnage than from high rates of charges.

You can judge of the effect upon such a railroad company, when an imperative decree of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association suddenly deprives it of all its coal tonnage; when the receipts of the road from coal traffic are suddenly reduced from over a million of dollars per month to less than two hundred thousand dollars, while the expenses remain nearly the same; and yet to this extremity have we been reduced time and again during the last two years—and all because the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have determined that the public shall never purchase their fuel at less than $3 per ton at Port Carbon or $5 per ton at Elizabethport. Why, gentlemen, I stand here in all sincerity, speaking for the several railroad companies that I represent, to say that, if this evil is not abated, we will be glad to have our charters forfeited and taken from us, so that our stockholders may invest their money in some other enterprise, and in some other country where the rights of property are respected, and the citizen may appeal with confidence to the protection of the law. I trust I may not be misapprehended. I speak the language of sober truth when I say that if this state of society is continued for six months longer we will come before you as petitioners, asking you to invoke the assistance of the courts, so that we may be permitted to surrender our charters, and obtain for our stock and bondholders the money they have invested. Then let the Workingmen's Benevolent Association take charge of our roads in name, as they have done in fact. Better, far better for us all, that this should come to pass, than that we should continue the farce of pretending to control our own property, while the baleful influence of this organization is brooding like a dark shadow over the land.

Let me now call your attention to the coal trade itself, and show you how injuriously it has been affected by the insane action of the leaders of the workingmen. You know that anthracite coal enters into competition with bituminous coal and with wood as fuel. Whenever anthracite can be introduced at a moderate price, it displaces both of the other fuels for domestic purposes, and is generally preferred to bituminous for steam and for many manufacturing purposes. But it is not only moderate rates of price, but certainty and regularity of supply, that are necessary to enable it to maintain its position. Even at a lower rate, many manufacturers will discard anthracite and use bituminous coal, if the supply of the former is constantly interrupted, and the latter can at all times be obtained. I think I speak within bounds when I say that there are consumers now burning bituminous coal at the rate of 150,000 tons per month, who have been driven to it by the high prices and irregularity of supply of anthracite caused by the repeated strikes and suspensions of the last two years. If you go into the steeple of Independence Hall, and look out over the city of Philadelphia, you will see the thick black cloud of smoke of bituminous coal rising from the stacks of many manufactories at which nothing but anthracite had ever before been burned; and if you go to the bay of New York, and look over the shipping congregated there, you will see that hundreds of ferry-boats, steamboats and steamships, which formerly burned anthracite, are now using bituminous coal. It is no exaggeration to say that in the year 1871 there will be burned at least 2,000,000 of tons less of anthracite coal than would have been consumed had it not been for the criminal folly of the managers and leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

So much for the coal trade. Now let us look at the iron trade. Within the next few years the question is to be decided, whether the State of Pennsylvania is to maintain her supremacy in the iron trade; whether the valleys of the Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be the sites of furnaces and rolling-mills; or whether the manufacture of iron is to be moved to the southern states—to Kentucky, to Tennessee and Alabama—where vast deposits of iron ore have lately been brought to notice. I know of many instances where some of our largest iron manufacturers have invested large amounts of money in the iron districts of the south. If coal can be obtained at Port Carbon at from $2 25 to $2 50, and at Mauch Chunk at from $2 75 to $3, there can be no doubt that the valleys of the Schuylkill and the Lehigh will continue to be the great centres for the manufacture of iron. But if the policy of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is to be enforced—if coal is to be kept at fifty cents a ton higher than it should be, and the regularity of the supply be constantly interrupted by strikes and suspensions—there can be no doubt that Pennsylvania will have to bid farewell to its great iron manufactures, and be content to see other States that are free from the tyrannical rule of trade unions prosper in an industry which, by proper care, she could have retained forever for herself. A very experienced iron manufacturer lately stated that the English iron trade required no better protection for its products in America than has been afforded by the active co-operation of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association in Pennsylvania; and within the last sixty days it is believed that more orders for Scotch pig iron have left the United States, than under other circumstances would have been sent in a year.

Upon the general prosperity of the State, the results of the course which I have been condemning are but too apparent. Since the 1st of January we have fallen behind last year's trade to the extent of about one and a half millions of tons of coal. Of this, two-thirds would have gone beyond the State if it had been mined, and would have been worth, at the State line, at least four dollars a ton; so that four millions of dollars, which in the space of three months would have been sent into the Commonwealth by foreign consumers of our products, are now lost forever.

But let me call your attention to the effects of this association upon its own members. I speak now in behalf of the rights of labor,—not of the rights of the sleek, well-fed and well-dressed leaders of the organization that you see around us here, but of the thirty thousand suffering men who are anxiously awaiting the decree of their society to know whether they have a right to make use of their hands to labor for the support of their families. Capital has its rights—property is entitled to the protection of the law; but higher and dearer than the rights of capital, or the claims of property, is the right of the laboring man—condemned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—to make use of the strength which God has given him, without hindrance or molestation from any one. But do these men possess this right, or, rather, dare they exercise it? Is it not a notorious fact, that the decrees of a tribunal called the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have condemned to idleness thousands of men who were entirely satisfied with their wages, and who would now gladly return to work if they felt certain that the State to which they owe allegiance had the power to protect them from outrage? Will the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association agree that the question of resuming work at the $2 50 basis may be submitted directly to the men, to be voted upon by secret ballot? If they will, I can venture to predict that eight out of ten would gladly embrace the opportunity of going to work. In all the history of the coal trade, I do not believe there have ever been two such disastrous years to the laboring classes as have been the last two under the domination of their society. I think I have shown how injuriously this organization has affected the best interests of the State; but it has affected no one as injuriously as its own members. Think of an organization, entered into for the purpose of mutual protection, being so perverted and mismanaged as almost to reduce its members to starvation! They ask for work: it has permitted them to work in Schuylkill county but five months out of the past twelve. They want steady wages and regular employment, and when they have both it compels them to stop, in order that the men of some other region may be assisted in a strike and brought under the control of the society. They pay their dues to the association under the belief that it will shield them from distress: it barely permits them to work long enough to earn money to pay the dues that have accumulated during their idleness. They have asked for bread: it has given them a stone.

Let me stop here to inquire what this society might have been if properly managed, with no other view than the benefit of its own members; let me suppose that, instead of being blinded by prejudice and passion, its leaders had opened their eyes to the real wants of the working classes, and had earnestly set about to supply them; that, instead of acting upon the principle that what they did not know was not worth knowing, they had listened to the advice of real friends, and actively co-operated with them to secure constant employment for those who depended upon them—then, indeed, this association might have been a blessing instead of a curse to its own members; it might have secured them from oppression; given them regular employment at remunerative wages; cared for them when sick or injured, and provided for their wives and children when illness or accident had disabled them from work.

But it is not only what this association has done, but of the means resorted to to accomplish it, that we complain. Mr. Hall has been very severe upon us because the employers ventured to meet together and decide upon the amount of wages they could afford to pay, without first obtaining the permission of their workmen. But Mr. Hall's clients, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, never consulted any one before resorting to the arbitrary measures that have marked their sway. Before ordering the suspension of work, which now deprives thousands of men of bread, reduces the owners of collieries to bankruptcy, and paralyzes the industry of a whole State, they obtained the consent of no one but the few leaders whose secret conclave is denominated the General Council. It is by brute force alone that all their decrees have been carried into effect, it is by brute force that they have compelled a large proportion of their members to join their organization; it is brute force that now prevents thousands from leaving it; it is by brute force that this present suspension has been inaugurated, and it is by brute force alone that they hope to terminate it. For three weeks, gentlemen, you have been listening to the testimony of witnesses, revealing the existence of a state of society in the coal regions of Pennsylvania—the mere recital of which must bring a blush to the cheek of every good citizen. You have heard how often a large colliery has been compelled to remain idle for weeks and months, on account of the refusal of its owner to comply with an order of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, requiring him to dismiss his superintendent, or to refuse to employ some man who was obnoxious to the organization. You have heard how notices have been served upon coal operators, containing a list of names of persons employed by them who did not belong to the Union, in which it was announced that if those whose names were given did not join the Association before a certain day, no more work should be done at the colliery; and you have heard how the colliery was compelled to remain idle for days and weeks, and how, at last, the ostracized miners who refused to join the society were compelled to leave their homes to engage in new pursuits in other places where the rights of personal liberty and personal security were held to be something more than a mockery and a farce. You have been told by Mr. Markle how his men refused to work for him because he complied with one of the provisions of the ventilation bill; and you have learned from the officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association themselves, that if one of their own members does not pay his dues to the society, his employer is punished by stopping all work at his colliery until the delinquent member discharges the amount. We had over a hundred witnesses to call upon this subject; but, out of deference to the general desire to close the investigation as quickly as possible, we called but twelve or fifteen, and from these you learned enough to know that in this free State of Pennsylvania, within one hundred miles of the capitol, the liberty and property of our citizens are held at the mercy of the decrees of a secret tribunal, above and beyond which there is no law and no power to which the oppressed people can apply for protection, or resort to for redress.

Let me now ask, whose fault is it that the present suspension still continues? I have shown you very clearly, I think, and indeed upon this question there is no dispute, that the suspension was ordered by a decree of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, made at time when there was not only no dispute about wages in either the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, or the lower part of the Wyoming districts, but no design or intention on the part of the employers to reduce them, and that the sole objects of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were to increase the price of coal and assist the men of the three large mining companies. During the month of February the meetings of railroad officials, coal operators and iron men, about which you have heard so much, took place in New York and Philadelphia. The object of these meetings was to adopt some equitable rate of wages to be paid in each of the three regions, so that thereafter there should not be a repetition of the experiences of the past two years, such as paying higher wages in one region than in another, or stopping one region to benefit the men of another. At these meetings it seemed to be conceded that the rate of wages should be established in the Schuylkill region, and that the others should conform to it. Accordingly, we adopted for Schuylkill the very basis of wages which the committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association had already recommended for the year 1871. We took them at their own offer; although it was generally believed that the price of contract work at the $2 50 basis was entirely too high. We offered to the men precisely the same terms which they themselves in November last had agreed should be paid to them during the whole of the year 1871. We have heard it said that this November basis was never ratified by the association. Two witnesses were called to prove that it had not been; but, on the other side, we showed that Mr. Siney, the president, said it had been accepted. I do not, however, propose to rest this point of the case upon the formal acceptance of the terms. The question is, are the terms offered fair? and upon that question, the fact that in the month of November last, when there was no strike and no quarrel, the regularly authorized committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, with John Siney, its president, at its head, signed a paper recommending the adoption of the $2 50 basis for the year 1871, should be sufficient to convince anyone that the $2 50 basis is in nowise unjust or unfair to the men. If these leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association could recommend the $2 50 basis in November, as entirely fair and just, to their constituents, why is the same basis unfair and unjust in January? What had occurred in the two months to change their minds? Why, gentlemen, in December a strike took place among the men of the three companies; the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was asked to join it. Their cupidity was aroused, and they believed that, by making the strike general, in January they could so advance the price of coal as to compel their employers to give them much more than they had themselves demanded. It has been said that this $2 50 basis is too low; that, under it, when coal sells for two dollars, the outside laborer gets but $7 64 per week. True; but when coal sells at $3, the same laborer gets $10 70 per week; and when it brings $4, he gets $13 76 per week. Under the "Gowen Compromise," the men were never paid at less than the $2 25 rate; and when coal falls to $2 at Port Carbon, the operator is losing money, he is giving the coal away, and simply running his colliery for the benefit of his men. When coal brings $3 per ton, it is safe to assume that the actual labor of producing it costs $1 50 per ton; that is, the actual sum paid out by the operator to his own miners and laborers will be $1 50 per ton. In addition to this, there are expenses not affected by the basis price of labor, amounting to another $1 per ton. These expenses are for rents or royalties, lateral railroad freights, timber, lumber, sheet iron, rails, horse and mule feed, insurance, &c. Thus at a good colliery, with a good month's work, the coal that sells for $3 will cost the operators $2 50, leaving a profit of fifty cents per ton; but out of this profit must be deducted the losses of break-downs, strikes, suspensions, and the driving of dead work during the winter.

Let us now look at the cost when coal is selling at $2. The wages will then be thirty-three per cent. less, or $1 a ton instead of $1 50—the stationary expenses remain the same, $1; so that the coal costs the operator $2—exactly what he sells it for—leaving no surplus out of which to reimburse himself for break-downs, strikes, suspensions and winter's dead work. It must be remembered that the men do not want a steady rate of wages, but have themselves adopted the sliding scale based upon the price of coal. As they get the benefit of every advance in price, they should be willing to decline as prices recede. In other business pursuits, when a man becomes a partner in trade he invests his own capital, and agrees to give his own labor for a specified time; he then becomes entitled to a participation in a distribution of profits, but he must also make up his proportion of the losses. Our friends, the members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, however, claim to be partners without investing any money, without binding themselves to work a day longer than is agreeable to themselves, and without being required to bear any share of the losses. They say to their employer, you must pay us the $3 basis as a minimum; at this rate we will get, at the worst, better wages than can be earned by any other similar class of labor in the world; then, with this secured as a minimum, whenever coal goes above $3 you must distribute amongst us half of your profits. The employer replies, I will do either one of two things: I will either give you regular wages throughout the year, unaffected by the price of coal, or I will share my profits with you when coal is above $3, provided you will let me deduct from your wages, when coal goes below $3, the same percentage I add to them when it rises above that price. No, reply the workingmen, we can never agree to that; we never will permit you to oppress us and grind us into the dust in that way; you must give us all the profits and you must bear all the losses; and if you don't consent to this before next Monday we will strike. So the strike takes place, and the Workingmen's Benevolent Society hurries off to Harrisburg to tell the dignitaries there assembled that, unless immediate relief is given them from the rapacity and tyranny of their employers, the said dignitaries will never again be elected to any public position.

In speaking of the amount of wages that can be earned under the $2 50 basis our friends on the other side are disingenuous in referring only to the wages of the laborers. You have seen that the largest amount of wages paid at a colliery is to miners who work by contract; and, indeed, all coal mining is done by the job. The miner is paid by the yard or by the wagon, and, at the wages offered to them, every good miner can readily earn from $4 to $5 a day. Why, gentlemen, you have had the actual check-rolls before you, and have seen that miners are earning from $100 to $200 per month, and some even more than that; and you have had it proved that the miner seldom works more than six or seven hours a day.

You, gentlemen, are all lawyers, and I have no doubt that you remember how,

"——through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,"

you strove for years, by study and severe application, to fit yourselves for the duties of a toilsome and laborious profession. I have no doubt—for it has been the experience of us all—that you were glad if, after two or three years of practice, you could count upon an income of five or six hundred dollars a year. How many, or rather how few, of the lawyers, doctors and clergymen of the United States have an income of $1500 per annum. I am willing to accord to the miner all that is his due. I think he should be well rewarded for his toil; and I am glad when he is prosperous and happy. But those who labor with their hands should yield to those who labor with their minds. There are those who toil longer and harder than the miner, and who are not paid one-half so much; and the favors of fortune are indeed distributed by a careless hand, when we find that the yearly earnings of a miner exceed the average incomes of the three learned professions in the United States. I fear, too, that some of these workingmen are disposed to take an agrarian view of this subject of their earnings. I talked to a number in the lobby of the Senate to-day, and although I found most of them exceedingly sensible and well disposed towards an amicable adjustment of our differences, there was one who said to me, "Mr. Gowen, it is not fair that you should get so many thousand dollars a year, while we only get hundreds." I replied to him that I could learn his business in six weeks, but that I feared that it would require six years for him to learn mine. This was evidently to him a new view of the case, and if it did not satisfy him, I think it silenced him. But, says the counsel for the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, my clients are entitled to large wages; their vocation is an exceedingly dangerous one; even if they meet with no accidents, the effect of working in the mines is so injurious that few live to be over thirty-five years of age. They are mere slaves, living in abject misery, and ruled with an iron hand by their imperious employers. And my friend Mr. Hall seemed so much in earnest in this belief that during the examination he occasionally asked the witnesses whether they *owned* their workingmen. Now, I don't intend to deny that mining is sometimes a dangerous occupation; but I do deny that it is as dangerous as many others in which much less wages are earned. It is by no means as dangerous a life as that of a brakeman on a railroad; and a good miner who works but six or seven hours a day will earn twice as much money as a brakeman who works from ten to twelve hours. You have heard a very experienced gentleman upon the witness stand say that in his judgment the business of a miner was not more dangerous to life than that of many mechanical pursuits, and that it did not compare unfavorably with that of a carpenter. There is one very great peculiarity about life underground. I speak from my own observation, and I believe it has been the experience of all who have given the matter much attention—when a man once becomes accustomed to work in the mines, he never will work elsewhere. I have often heard this asserted, and have never heard it denied. Mr. Sharpe, when explaining how the high wages paid during the war attracted to the mines men of other trades, spoke of a shoemaker and a tailor who had become miners, and who, throughout all the vicissitudes of the past two years, remained firmly attached to their new profession, and did not think of abandoning it. So much for the danger. How is it about the poverty, degradation and the mournful statement of the early death of the workingmen?

I did think that when it was announced—and, I believe, attempted to be proved—that the miner generally dies at thirty-five years of age, our friends, out of regard to the fitness and propriety of the thing, would call no living witness who was over thirty-five; and I expected that some dramatic effect would be produced by the appearance of witness after witness, decrepit with premature age and bearing upon his person, and exhibiting in his manner, the unmistakable marks of servitude and degradation. I had noticed that there was sitting near us, during much of the examination, and apparently taking a great interest in the proceedings, a very respectable, well-dressed, elderly gentleman, who had the appearance of a well-conditioned clergyman, and I supposed him to be some minister of the gospel who was interested in the solution of the social problem that it is presumed will be solved by this investigation. This gentleman, to my surprise, was called to the stand as a witness. He was a miner; had been one all his life; he was sixty-five years of age; strong in wind and limb, and an active member of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. It was our friend Mr. Williams, who now fills the responsible position of a member of the House of Representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania, and helps to make the laws which all of us must obey. It is painful, gentlemen, to reflect upon the long course of misery and degradation through which our friend Mr. Williams must have passed before he was reduced to his present extremity. The next workingman called to the stand was Mr. Hallman, from Danville. He is a blacksmith by trade, and an officer of the National Labor Union. Nature had adorned him with a magnificent beard, and art had arrayed his person in a suit of French broadcloth; he carried a gold-headed cane; and, with all these outward marks of uncomplaining penury and toil, he pathetically described how the class to which he belonged had suffered, and were still suffering, from the tyranny and oppression of those grasping monopolists—the railroad companies. Why, gentlemen, when I looked at these witnesses and compared their dress with my own, I really felt somewhat ashamed of myself; and if I had had a better suit, I would have appeared in it, out of deference to yourselves and regard for the reputation of my clients.

But it is not only upon the witness-stand that these evidences of degradation and misery have presented themselves to you. I have been in Harrisburg the greater part of three weeks, and, as our sessions have been held in the afternoons and evenings, I have had a great deal of leisure during the earlier parts of the day, and have occasionally ventured within this chamber when the Senate was in session, to watch the process of law making. I remember that on one occasion my attention was attracted to two or three gentlemen engaged in earnest conference with senators at their desks, and apparently remonstrating or expostulating with them. I inquired who the gentlemen were—supposing, of course, that they were senators. I was told that they were not senators, but members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. "What are they doing on the floor of the Senate?", I exclaimed. "Why," replied my informant, "they are instructing senators how to vote upon certain bills, and threatening them with defeat at the next election if they dare disobey." And it is these people—who brow-beat senators—who are members of the Legislature—who dress in fine broadcloth and carry gold-headed canes—who have the impudence to appear before you *in forma pauperis*.

I have now shown, I hope, successfully, that the amount of wages they can earn at our offer exceeds that realized by any other class of equal skill in the world; that the offer in Schuylkill county is precisely the same as was recommended in November by the very leaders who appear in March to denounce it as unjust; and therefore, that, by refusing to accept it, the workingmen are as much in the wrong in protracting the suspension, as they were in originating it.

I come now to the action of the railroad companies. On the fifteenth of February, the Reading Railroad Company increased its charges from $2 08 to $4 08 between Port Carbon and Philadelphia. Shortly afterward, the other companies made a similar advance; and again, about the first of March, an additional advance of $2 was made by the Reading Railroad Company alone. Under this state of facts, two questions arise for discussion:

First. Had these several railroad companies the lawful right to make these charges.

Second. Have they exercised their power in such a manner as to amount to an abuse or misuse of their charters? and subsidiary to this, is the inquiry into the power of the Legislature to determine the question of abuse or misuse.

Mr. Brockway has referred you to each particular charter, and my colleague has discussed the question of the right to impose charges, so fully, as to leave little for me to add. There are but five statutes, or parts of statutes, which require construction: 1st. The tenth and twentieth sections of the Reading Railroad charter; 2d. The eighteenth section of the general railroad law of 1849; 3d and 4th. The acts of 1856 and 1865, relating to the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; and, 5th. The act of 1870, supplementary to the charter of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

Under the charter of the Reading Railroad Company, granted in 1833, power was given to the company to charge as tolls not exceeding four cents per ton per mile. By another part of the same charter the company was authorized to furnish motive power and to transport passengers and freight, though nothing is said about the charges for such transportation.

Now, the points we make are these: First, that the word tolls refers only to the charge for the use of the roadway when the transportation is done by others; and, second, that as power was given to transport, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that there is to be implied a power to charge for such service; and, as no limit is imposed by the statute, the managers of the company have a discretionary power to regulate the charges.

I do not propose to enter upon any elaborate argument upon these points. Fortunately for me, as well as yourselves, gentlemen, we have an express authority in the case of Boyle vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, 4 P. F. Smith, page 310, where the very points raised by our friends upon the other side were discussed and finally determined in our favor. This decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, I am sure, will be considered as authority by you, notwithstanding the attacks which have been made upon it by Mr. Hall. In the year 1833, when the charter was obtained, railroad companies were not transporters. They simply furnished a road-bed, kept it in repair, and collected a toll from those who put cars upon it. Originally these cars were pulled by horse-power, and afterward by locomotives. I can very well remember when, upon the State road between Columbia and Philadelphia, there were a number of passenger and transportation lines owned by different individuals, who paid the State a toll for passing over the railroad. And it was exactly such a toll that was meant by the Legislature when the Reading Railroad Company was restricted to the charge of four cents per ton per mile. The very fact that in another part of the charter power is given to transport, is sufficient to show that the charge for tolls did not include the cost of transportation and car service.

I admit that charters are to be construed favorably to the State, and I admit that a corporation takes nothing by implication; but this last position is admitted with this qualification, that where power is given to a company to engage in business there is necessarily to be implied a power to charge for transacting it. Suppose a company was chartered with power to make gas and sell it to the inhabitants of Harrisburg, would it be pretended that, because no specific power to charge for it was given, the company would have no right to collect its gas bills? or if a lawyer was created a corporation sole, to practice his profession, would it not be a necessary implication that he had the right to collect fees for his services? Will it be pretended that a hotel company, holding a charter which does not specifically grant the power to charge for board and lodging, has not only no power to discriminate in its charges between the price of a sirloin and a mutton chop, but that any impecunious guest could defeat an action for the price of his board, by asserting that it was an abuse of the charter of the company to attempt to make him pay for what he had eaten? Surely, then, both upon reason and authority, I am justified in asserting that the Reading Railroad Company has in no manner violated its charter in establishing or collecting its present rates for tolls and transportation.

The rights of the other companies are all to be determined by the eighteenth section of the general railroad law, for though some of their charters were obtained before the passage of that law, they have subsequently been placed within its provisions.

Under the act of 1849, railroad companies are restricted to the following charges in cars of others: Three cents per 2000 pounds per mile, with an additional charge of two cents per mile per car, every four wheels being counted as one car. Now, three cents per 2000 pounds per mile is equal to 3.36 cents for 2240 pounds per mile; two cents per mile each way equals four cents per mile one way for the car; divide this four cents by the cargo, five tons, and it will make eight mills per ton per mile, which, added to the 3 36 cents, makes 4.16 cents per ton of 2240 pounds per mile as the maximum rate which railroad companies are permitted to charge, under the act of 1849, for transportation *in cars of others*. It is always to be borne in mind that, even under the act of 1849, there is no limit imposed upon the charges when the railroad companies furnish their own cars. But it has not been shown that any one of the several railroad companies who are restricted by the act of 1849 has ever made a charge of more than 4.16 cents per ton per mile for transportation of freight in cars of others, and therefore not one of them has violated its charter.

Our friends upon the other side have singled out the case of a charge made by the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company of $1 25 for transporting a four-wheeled car load of limestone six miles, and, drowning amid the waves of testimony which overwhelm them, seize upon it to save themselves. This limestone, it appears, was transported in the cars of the consignor, and hence the limit of 4.16 cents per mile applies. This charge per ton multiplied by six miles would give 24.96 cents as the maximum charge per ton allowed by law. Assuming the car to have contained exactly five tons, the rate paid was 25 cents per ton—just four hundredths of a cent. more than was strictly lawful. I presume that with you, gentlemen, the maxim *de minimis non curat lex* will relieve us from the weight of this grievous offence; and if the Workingmen's Benevolent Association are not satisfied, and want to get hold of this four hundredths part of a cent, I will discharge the amount on behalf of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company whenever I can find in my pocket any change small enough to meet the demand. But, if I recollect the testimony, it was proved that each car contained five and one-quarter tons; so that, really, the railroad company had the legal right to charge $1 31 4-100 per car instead of $1 25; and our friends take nothing by their motion. I cannot help, however, expressing some surprise that in this coal investigation, in which exorbitant and illegal charges for the transportation of coal were made the burden of complaint, and the wrongs of the suffering miners and laborers of the coal region were to be redressed, our friends should have changed base so suddenly and brought up this limestone reserve to cover their retreat.

I now invite your attention to the acts of 1856 and 1865, relative to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. By the former it was, *inter alia*, enacted that the company should not have the power to purchase coal during such time as their charges for transportation were over two cents per ton per mile. We claim that the act of 1865 repeals this provision of the act of 1856; but admitting, for the purposes of the argument, that it does not, what follows?—not that the company cannot charge more than two cents per ton per mile, but only that when it does charge more, it cannot purchase coal; and where, I ask, is there any evidence that the company has purchased coal when its tolls were more than two cents per ton per mile? There is none, and if there was, what has the purchase of coal to do with the question to be discussed before you?

The only remaining statute is the act of 1870, supplementary to the charter of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company. This act provides that for any distances under ten miles the company shall have the right to charge twenty cents per ton, whenever by the act of 1849, they would not have had the right to charge so much as twenty cents. This act has been cited as restricting the company to a charge of twenty cents for any distance under ten miles; but it only requires to be read to see that, instead of restricting, it enlarges the power of the company—it enables them to charge more than they otherwise could have done. Thus for two miles they would have been restricted by the act of 1849 to a charge of 8.32 cents per ton; but, by the act of 1870, they can now charge 20 cents. The privilege of charging 20 cents is to apply to such distances under ten miles for which under the general law they would have had no power to charge that much.

I have thus attempted to show that, under the proper construction of the several statutes, no illegal charge has been made by any of the several railroad companies. Before leaving the question of violation of charters I should, probably, allude to that part of Mr. Brockway's argument referring to the quantity of land held by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company. It is said this company has too much land, and that no authority has been shown to hold it. I really do not know what this has to do with the case now before you. I do know, however, that when General Brisbin, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was upon the stand, and an inquiry was made as to the power to hold land, he offered to produce a memorandum of the several statutes if they were required; and Mr. Hall stated that, as it had nothing to do with the subject of the investigation, he would not require them. We are prepared, if necessary, to show that the company has legal authority to hold all its land; but I apprehend that you will be obliged to us for not accumulating a mass of testimony upon an entirely irrelevant subject.

And now as to the second question—have any of these railroad companies misused or abused their franchises?

I have shown how large an equipment and organization we are always obliged to keep up. I have shown that this equipment and organization are to all of us almost as expensive when we are doing nothing as when roads are taxed to their fullest capacity. We are all anxious for trade; have always been willing to do the largest possible amount of business at the lowest possible prices. But when we are thus fully prepared for trade, an order of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association suddenly deprives us of our business. Upon the Reading Railroad the tonnage falls from 150,000 tons a week to 10,000 tons, but the expenses remain nearly the same. The coal which cost us but $1 50 to move when we were transporting 150,000 tons a week, now costs us from $6 to $8 ton. Must we continue to carry it for $2 when it costs us $6; or is it not a perfectly reasonable exercise of the discretionary power vested in our board of managers to increase the charges for transportation, so that the receipts of the road shall in some measure approximate to its expenses? Can it be possible that we are so entirely subject to the dominion of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, that we must tamely submit to bankruptcy, and not strike one blow for the defence of the property which is committed to our charge? The laboring classes have been reduced to starvation; the coal operators are trembling on the verge of insolvency; the iron trade has been completely paralyzed, and, looking over the ruin and havoc they have made, the leaders of this association see one other interest which they have not yet completely subdued. Because this interest which I now represent adopts means of self-defence, it is represented as a grasping monopoly whose existence is injurious to the welfare of society and detrimental to the best interests of the State. Is it an abuse of our charter to attempt, by the legitimate exercise of a discretion vested in us by the Legislature, to preserve the company from destruction? Have we misused our power when we have only striven to protect ourselves from bankruptcy? It was part of the contract between the State and the company, that in the managers of the latter should be vested the descretion of establishing the rate of tolls and charges for transportation. Why should we be called to account for the manner in which that discretion has been exercised, when we have acted only in obedience to the natural instincts of self-preservation?

It is said that our charges are prohibitory; but where is the evidence that one single ton has been prohibited from being transported? Is not the evidence uncontroverted, that the Anthracite Board of Trade, comprising nearly all the coal operators

Continued on the Third Page.

Continued from the Second Page.]

n the Schuylkill region, and representing a yearly tonnage of over four millions tons, refused to send one ton of coal at the exorbitant rate of wages demanded by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association? and did not every operator belonging to that Board testify that charges upon the Reading railroad had nothing whatever to do with the cessation of his shipments? It is true that one coal operator used the word prohibitory, in speaking of our present charges; but, as he is about the only one who has kept his collieries constantly at work, it will readily be seen that the prohibition has in no manner affected him: and all the others have testified that at the rate of wages demanded by the workingmen, they would not have started their collieries, ner sent one ton of coal over the railroad, no matter how low the charges for transportation might have been.

But if we have abused or misused our powers, it must have been to the injury of some one. Are the coal operators here to complain of us? Do the manufacturers who use coal say that our course has injured them? Above and beyond all, is the great body of consumers of coal represented here asking you for any relief against us? No! The coal operators say that our course is a justifiable one. The iron manufacturers have sent representative men here to say that we have not, in any manner, injured them—that our course has their entire approval. Who then complains? Who is our prosecutor? Upon whose information, and for whose benefit, have these proceedings been instituted, and the great expense of this investigation incurred? Why, solely upon the information, and for the benefit, of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. And what injury have we done to them? Why, they tell us that we have prevented them from adding forever hereafter fifty cents a ton to the price of all the anthracite coal that will be mined in Pennsylvania; that we have prevented them from taking an additional eight or ten millions of dollars per annum out of the pockets of two millions of people poorer than themselves, and dividing it amongst 30,000 members of their association, in addition to the exorbitant wages they are now enabled to receive. Well, gentlemen, if this really has been the result of our action, if, while attempting to save ourselves from ruin, we have also saved to the customers of coal this enormous tax, equal at present to the interest upon $150,000,000, then we should be considered as public benefactors rather than as criminals. If a man should attempt to blow up a house with gunpowder, for the more gratification of a taste for pyrotechnics, he should be treated either as a criminal or a lunatic; but if, during a raging conflagration in a large city, the spread of the flames is arrested, and millions of dollars worth of property saved, by a well-directed explosion which destroys some intervening house, then I apprehend that the man who applied the match to the powder would be entitled to the thanks and admiration of the community. The miners must be taught one great lesson, viz., *that there are others who have rights as well as themselves*. And it would be well for those who profess such profound sympathy for the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to remember, that for every one of its members interested in keeping up the price of coal, there are one hundred other people—most of whom are poorer than, and as much deserving as, the miner—who are deeply interested in having a regular supply of cheap fuel.

But, for the sake of the argument, let me assume that an abuse or misuse of corporate franchise has been shown to exist. Does it follow that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has the power to determine that question, and, having determined it, to enter judgment in its own favor against the company? Can the legislative branch of the government act as judge and jury in its own cause? The charter of a company is a contract between the corporation and the State, in which it is provided that for any abuse or misuse of power the franchise can be resumed by the Legislature. But in a dispute as to whether there has been such abuse or misuse, can one of the parties to the contract undertake to decide the case in its own favor? The Constitution provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and the citizen whose property is represented by railroad shares or bonds is as much entitled to the protection of the Constitution as he whose property is in houses or lands.

The question of abuse or misuse can only be investigated and determined by the Courts, and according to the settled law of the land; and I shall say no more upon this subject than simply to refer you to the Connellsville Railroad cases, where, both in the State and Federal Courts, the doctrine for which I am now contending was fully sustained by all the judges.

It would perhaps not be courteous to my friend Mr. Brockway, who opened this case for the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, if I did not refer to two or three points made by him during the course of his argument. He had been poring over the report of the Reading Railroad Company to the Auditor General, and he discovered, by some unfathomable process of calculation, that the Railroad Company, out of about $8,000,000 of gross receipts upon coal, had earned over $6,000,000 of net profits. Now we all know how valuable to his clients are Mr. Brockway's services as a lawyer; but if he can succeed in demonstrating to the shareholders of our Company that we made so much money, I think his services as railroad expert would be worth at least half a million of dollars per annum. I fear, however, that no other demonstration than the actual distribution of the money would satisfy those of us who have been accustomed to believe that net profits are simply the difference between gross receipts and actual expenditures. If this six millions of dollars or net profits exists, the money must be somewhere. As Mr. Brockaway has discovered the existence of the profits, he must be held responsible for the production of the money; and, on behalf of our shareholders, I must ask him to show me where I can lay my hands upon it, for it belongs to us. Until he does that, I must continue to believe that he will remain more celebrated as a lawyer than as an accountant.

I trust that I will not be considered egotistical when I say that I believe I know more about this question of profits than Mr. Brockway does. I know that last year we transported 4,600,000 tons of coal, and that we made but 31 cents per ton, which is no more than could have been made if we had had simply owned our coal cars, and had hired them to other railroad companies. That is, in consequence of the long suspension caused by the order of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, we did not make any more money out of a capital of $20,000,000 invested in railroads, motive power and cars than we might have made out of $5,000,000 of capital invested in cars alone.

When Mr. Brockway speaks of the enormous profits realized by coal operators, I think he is still further from the real facts than he was when he announced his discovery of railroad profits. I do not believe that the aggregate capital invested in coal mining operations since the year 1820 has realized an average income of 2½ per cent. to its owners. There have been, of course, some fortunate adventurers; but, taking the good with the bad, I very much doubt whether even 2½ per cent. per annum has been realized upon all.

But in his examination of that seductive volume the railroad reports, Mr. Brockway has found another mare's nest, and with great confidence he announced that he had ascertained that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has actually cheated the State out of $300,000 of taxes. Now, I know something about those two kinds of persons, natural and artificial—something about men and something about corporations. I know that all men must die, and that in Pennsylvania, all corporations must pay their taxes; and so long as my friend General Hartranft is Auditor General of the State, I believe that the doom of the corporation is as inevitable as the doom of man, and upon this subject I speak from painful experience.

I was somewhat at a loss to know why evidence was given to show that a proportion of the stock of the Reading Railroad was held abroad; but before Mr. Brockway got through with his argument I was enlightened. You know that parol testimony is frequently given to lay ground for the introduction of some documentary evidence; and this testimony, it appears, was offered to lay ground for the introduction of the rhetorical flourish with which my friend closed his argument, viz: "That British gold, which had driven his clients from the homes of their ancestors, still continued to persecute them in the land of their adoption."

Now, if my friend's clients were really driven to this country by British gold, I don't think *they* have much cause to complain. I hardly think that my worthy friend Mr. Williams would have been a member of Parliament had he remained in Great Britain; and I feel confident that the average earnings of a blacksmith in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales would not have enabled my elegant friend Mr. Hallman to array his person in French broadcloth, and to support the dignity of his appearance with a gold-headed cane. Certainly *they* have nothing to complain of. It would be invidious to ask in what manner Great Britain has been injured by their departure; but if this complaint about the expatriating influences of British gold is really true, I fear that the United States are the only party who has been injured. If my friend, however, still persists in his lamentations, I will write in behalf of his clients to some of the foreign stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company, and, as they are so largely interested in the prosperity of American industry, I have no doubt that I can obtain from them enough British gold to send the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association back to the homes of their ancestors. If I cannot, I feel sure I can get a little American gold to eke out the sum, and I believe that it would be greatly to the interests and agreeable to the inclinations of the members of the Association for each to contribute a trifle to the same object.

Before I close, I desire to call your attention to what I conceive to be the cure for the ills under which the coal trade has suffered during the last few years. I feel encouraged to advert to this subject by the preliminary report which you have already made.

What are the proper remedies—

First, for personal differences between the employer and his workingmen?

Second, for the evils of overproduction?

I believe that the only permanent remedy for personal differences is arbitration, with an umpire whose decision shall be final. There never has been a time when we were not willing to resort to this plan. For two years we have been trying to bring it about. In the last annual report of the Reading Railroad Company it was suggested as the proper method of avoiding future troubles; but the Workingmen's Benevolent Association has never been willing to adopt it. Acting entirely upon the principle that no one had any rights but themselves, and that what they did not know was not worth knowing, they have persistently refused to accept any other arbiter than that of their own wills. Whatever we suggested has been considered as the advice of an enemy; and they have never yet arrived at the conclusion that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action.

Even so late as this afternoon, I stated to the officers of the association that if they would agree to the postponement of this argument for one week I would call a general meeting of the railroad and mining interests for to-morrow, and would hand to them on the following day (Friday) a proposition that work should be resumed on Monday in all the districts, without any agreement about wages, and that before the end of the month a board of arbitration and conciliation, with an umpire whose decision should be final, should meet in each district to adjust the wages; that whatever such board agreed to would be paid, and that the charges for transportation should be reduced as soon as work was commenced. But this proposition was promptly rejected, and I was told that the argument should be proceeded with to-day.

From this you will see how little we have to expect from the managers of this association. The time will come, however, when the workingmen themselves will discover that *their* real friends are those who try to keep them constantly employed, and have the courage to tell them when they are wrong, rather than those who, by pandering to their prejudices, seek to enlist their sympathy, while depriving them of the means of subsistence.

And now a few words about the proper remedy for overproduction.

You can no more legislate to keep up the price of coal, than you can to keep down the price of gold. We all remember that during the war a very prominent member of Congress introduced a bill making it a criminal offence to pay more for a gold dollar than for a paper one. With all his ability as a lawyer, he was as ignorant of the laws of finance as the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association are of the laws of trade. The sovereign panacea for overproduction is to reduce the supply by the abrupt suspension of mining, though they thereby deprive themselves of bread, and decrease the demand as much as they decrease the production. The result of every suspension has been to drive so many customers to other fuels that the demand soon falls behind the supply, and the necessity for another suspension, to be followed in turn by another decrease of consumption becomes more urgent. Thus, in a few years, the course pursued by these leaders would destroy the entire trade, and reduce the workingmen of the coal region to starvation.

We have said to them that the proper remedy for an overproduction is the increased demand, which always results from low prices, and that if, instead of doing nothing for three or four months out of the year, they would work for moderate wages, the low price of coal would so extend its use that new markets would be opened to take up any temporary overproduction. There can be no doubt that the interests of the miner, the coal operator, and the transporting company are identical; but the course pursued by the men has so injured both of the other interests that neither has been able to do much more than to save itself. For every month a large colliery is stopped, there is a loss incurred which requires a profit of from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton upon 10,000 tons to make up. If a colliery can ship 100,000 tons of coal a year, and its owner realize a profit of twenty cents a ton, it would be a fair business; but if the colliery is stopped for the first six months of a year, and ships but 50,000 tons the next six months, it will require a profit of sixty cents per ton upon the reduced product to enable its owner to realize at the end of the year the same amount of money that he would have derived from a full year's business at a profit of twenty cents per ton.

Last year, the suspension of over four months involved a loss to the Reading Railroad Company of more than $1,000,000; the consequence of which was that, upon the 2,000,000 tons sent to market after resumption, it required an additional charge of fifty cents per ton to yield us the same amount of money that we would have received at the decreased charges, if we had been permitted to do a full year's business. The lower the charges upon the road, the better it is for the workingmen; but by depriving us of business for so many months out of the year, the latter effectually prevent us from assisting them by low rates.

If the workingmen would agree to work during the entire year the cost of their labor might be reduced twenty-five cents per ton, and each man would have more money at the end of the year than he has had during the last two years. If the operator could have eleven or twelve months of uninterrupted trade, he could take twenty-five cents per ton off his profits and be richer at the end of the season than he has ever been at the end of any since the war closed. If the railroads could keep their equipment busy during the whole twelve months, the cost of transportation could be reduced 25 cents per ton, and more money could be made than has ever been realized with higher rates during the reign of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Thus, constant employment, at moderate rates, would reduce the price of coal at tidewater at least seventy-five cents per ton; and such a reduction in price would extend the use of anthracite coal one hundred miles beyond the territory on which it is now consumed. It is a safe calculation that one ton of coal will be used for domestic purposes for every inhabitant of the district that adopts it for fuel. As the area of country in which anthracite coal is used is extending in the form of a circle, of which the coal region is the centre, it follows that every additional 100 miles added to the radius of this circle increases its area very much more than the preceding 100 miles; and there can be no doubt, that if at the end of the present radius a belt of 100 miles in width was added to the circle the increased consumption of coal would at once furnish a market for any overproduction.

A few words more and I have done. Throughout the whole of this investigation it seems to have been assumed by our friends on the other side that we had no rights which you were bound to respect, but that the members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association possessed some inherent charm which gave to them a peculiar claim upon your favorable consideration. We have been represented as hard taskmasters, seeking to make slaves of our workingmen; and they have been held up to you as a patient, down-trodden and long-suffering class, feebly struggling to emerge from the degradation into which they had fallen. It seems to have been assumed that all your prejudices would be excited against the rights of property, and that all your sympathies would be enlisted in favor of the rights of labor.

I gladly admit, that the man who earns his daily bread, and decently maintains his family by the labor of his own hands, is a far better citizen than the miser who hoards his gold through life, only to relinquish the glittering store when the icy hand of death has chilled his grasp. As between these two classes, the laborer as much deserves our encouraging sympathy as the miser deserves our detestation and reproach. But are we in the same category as the miser? Has the talent given to us been hidden in a napkin? Or the wealth, for the protection of which I am now a suppliant before you, been hoarded up and withdrawn from those uses which make wealth a blessing to the whole community? Without it, where would Pennsylvania be to-day? What position in the sisterhood of States would she occupy if the capital here represented had been driven from her borders and invested elsewhere? Has it not dug our canals and built our railroads? Has it not bridged our rivers and tunnelled our mountains? Has it not penetrated into the bowels of the earth, and wrung from the unwilling hand of nature those inestimable treasures which are the pride and boast of our great Commonwealth? If this cause is to be won by those most entitled to your sympathy and respect, I shall have little cause to fear from any comparison which may be made. But all that I ask is justice. I neither fear your prejudices nor invoke your sympathy. And having discharged the duty which I owe to the cause, I commit it to your hands, in the confident hope that your report will do justice to us all.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met yesterday, admitted delegates, and read reports showing a large increase in the membership of the Order. The Order has extended to New Brunswick and Canada, and contained in all, on the 31st of December last, 615 lodges, with a total membership of 58,557. The expenditures last year amounted to $378,027, and the cash on hand was $226,294·28.

—W. H. Lord yesterday was bound over by Alderman Smith for swindling A. D. Campbell by means of a worthless promissory note, which he induced the latter to discount.

—Jasper Cooper, of Bridgeport, N. J., had his pocket picked of $140 last night, in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Walnut streets.

—Jeremiah Pratt, of Newtown, Delaware county, was robbed of over $500 last night, on Market street, near Fourth, by three men who jolted him on the sidewalk.

Domestic Affairs.

—The corner-stone of a new Masonic temple in Norfolk, Va., was laid yesterday.

—At many points throughout the United States the colored people yesterday celebrated the anniversary of emancipation.

—D. W. Church, City Marshal of Newton, Iowa, was stabbed so badly while attempting to arrest a colored man, on Monday night, that he died soon after.

—The President stated to several Senators yesterday that he thought an extra session of that body would be convened about the 20th of next month.

—The New York Assembly yesterday passed to a third reading a bill providing for separate ballot-boxes at elections for congressmen and State officers, so as to prevent the interference of United States officers.

—Daniel Hadden was found dead in a house of questionable repute in Omaha, Neb., from the effects of a pistol ball through the heart, a few nights ago, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Since then a young woman named Flora Clinton accuses herself of having murdered him.

Foreign Affairs.

—Breaches have been made in the walls of Fort Valerien.

—Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at Fontenoy aux-Roses.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland yesterday morning.

—After a severe battle the Communists reoccupied the whole of Neuilly.

—An iron-clad railway battery has been captured from the insurgents at Colombes.

—The Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualling of Paris by way of St. Denis.

—Scarcely a church in Paris remains open, and already many of them have been pillaged.

—The American guns used in the defenses of Paris are highly praised by the London *Times*.

—The Commune is discussing questions of commerce preparatory to a restriction of trade and credit.

—The London *Times* contains a report that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange yesterday at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

1 share Pavonia Land Association	$50·00
3 shares Insurance Co. of Penna	240·00
20 shares Union Mining Co	·05
400 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co	·06
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Co	·10
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Co	3·62
$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Co	5·00
Lot No. 203, Philadelphia Cemetery	4·00
15 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co	167·00
20 " " "	162·00
10 " " "	162·00
5 " " "	162·00
617 Honeycomb Oil Co	·06
$1000 Chesnut and Walnut Streets R. R.	·87
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co	491·00
10 " " " "	485·00
5 " " " "	482·50
200 shares Philadelphia Slate Co	·20
$500 Allegheny R. R. and Coal Co	·10
100 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine	18·25
16 shares Continental Hotel Co	80·00
13 shares Reliance Insurance Co	46·00
10 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	46·00
$1000 Connecting Railroad bonds	86
1 share Mercantile Library	6·00
1000 shares McClintockville Oil Co	·60
Stable and coach-house, Nos. 524 and 528 Noble street, 58 feet front	4,000·00
Store No. 336 N. Third st., 20 feet front	11,000·00
Mansion, stable, and coach-house, Riverside, Burlington co., N. J.	5,000·00
Store and dwelling, Fifth and Christian streets, 18 feet front	5,200·00
Brick dwelling No. 1524 Marshall street, 26 feet front	5,500·00
No. 1237 Warnock street, subject to a ground rent of $60	1,050·00
No. 513 Franklin street, 22½ feet front	9,550·00
Three-story brick residence, No. 225 N. Twentieth street, 25 feet front	8,000·00
Residence No 1206 Arch street, 25 feet front, 173 feet deep; 2 fronts	29,200·00
Lot, Second street, between Market and Edgemont, Chester, Pa	2,800·00
Dwelling No. 810 Carlisle street, subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $42	1,500·00
Ground rent, $600 a year	9,000·00
Eight building lots, Pavonia, N. J., 20 feet front, each	15·00
Irredeemable ground rent, $60 a year (silver)	950·00
4 contiguous lots, Spring street, north of Centre, Manayunk, together 80 feet front	600·00
Dwelling No. 706 Marshall street, 30 feet front	6,225·00
Lot of ground, Howard street, between Cresson and Towers, Manayunk, 60 feet front	300·00
Three lots, Howard street, Manayunk, 60 feet front	600·00
Lot, Howard street, Manayunk	500·00
4 lots, Washington street, Manayunk	545·00
4 lots, Washington street, Manayunk	555·00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

4 18

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

4 18

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

4 10 3w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

4 11 17t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN WIEST, Secretary.

4 10 10t*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf†

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw†

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,

"First Manufacturer of Regulators,

"Freiburg, Germany.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.

The elegant building known as

THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE,

located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.

WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same.

HENRY C. TERRY,

4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

SEPT. T., 1870, No. 14.—IN DIVORCE—SALLIE A. LOWE vs. EDWARD S. LOWE.

To EDWARD S. LOWE, Respondent.

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 29, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

PHILIP H. LAW,

No. 615 WALNUT Street,

4 17 mw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

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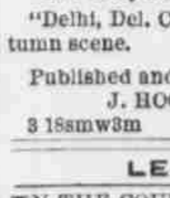
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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

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J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

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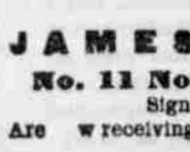
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OF

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

THE late despatches from Paris indicates that German intervention will be necessary, after all, to crush out the Commune, and that the invaders, after conquering France as a nation, will thus be obliged to subdue its most dangerous and impracticable political factions, although it seems almost incredible that the land of Louis XIV and Napoleon the Great should be reduced to such a sad extremity.

VERY SERIOUS disagreements and differences of opinion between the coal operators and miners have been developed at the Board of Arbitration now in session at Mauch Chunk, and in addition to the troubles peculiar to the region the staple questions that arise in nearly all conflicts between labor and capital are coming up for consideration. One thing, at least, ought to be settled in the coal regions—that no set of miners have a right, by threats and violence, to prevent other miners from working if they wish to do so.

WHILE an immense number of unjust claims against the Government are presented, and too frequently paid, it is unworthy of a great nation that N. P. Trist, the successful negotiator of the treaty with Mexico, should have been deprived; through partisan malice, for a long series of years, of the compensation he honestly earned as a diplomatist; and we are glad that the lower house of Congress yesterday showed a disposition to render him tardy justice.

THE argument of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, which is published in to-day's TELEGRAPH, furnishes an able and interesting presentment of the views entertained on the coal question by the railroad companies. The magnitude of the interests they have at stake and the extent of the injury they suffer from protracted suspensions are very forcibly indicated by his statement that the Reading Railroad Company alone has three hundred locomotives, twenty thousand coal cars, twelve hundred miles of single track, a canal one hundred and eight miles long, a force employed of twelve thousand men, and a carrying capacity equal to one hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal per week.

JUDGE PEIRCE has granted an injunction, to continue for five days, to restrain the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passanger Railway Company from laying tracks upon Broad street, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the injunction will be made permanent. The presumed right of the company named to take possession of a portion of Broad street is based upon the flimsiest pretexts; and in the face of the act of Legislature declaring that Broad street shall be kept free from all railroad tracks and appropriated solely to the purpose of a public drive, it is impossible that the courts will sanction this invasion of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia. It is the undoubted wish of the people of this city that Broad street shall be preserved as a drive and promenade, and it is the duty of the municipal authorities to resist by every means in their power any attempt on the part of either individuals or corporations to lay tracks or otherwise mar our great thoroughfare.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE State House of Representatives yesterday reconsidered the vote by which the House of Correction bill was defeated, and after an ineffectual attempt to strike out the sixteenth section, which imposes a tax of fifty dollars in addition to the licenses now charged upon every vendor of spirituous or malt liquors in the city of Philadelphia, it passed by a vote of 57 yeas to 31 nays. It is impossible to tell what may be the fate of the bill in the Senate, even if any action whatever is taken upon it. The principal legislative objection to it has been the sixteenth section, which the House finally concluded to approve of; but as the "liquor vote" is very largely Democratic, it is not at all certain that the Democratic Senate will agree with the House. In strict justice the entire proceeds from liquor licenses ought to go into the city instead of into the State treasury, and if the Legislature would consent to this there would be no necessity for the imposition of an additional annual tax of fifty dollars upon the liquor dealers. It is an undeniable fact that a vast majority of the vagrants for whose benefit the House of Correction will be operated are the victims of alcohol, and it is only proper that the burden of the support of such an establishment should be borne by the liquor trade rather than by society at large. The additional fifty-dollar tax imposed by the bill passed yesterday, if it is strictly enforced, will, it is estimated, yield about $200,000 per annum, which, if it does not support the House of Correction, will at least prevent it from being burdensome to the city. The Philadelphia Senators are well aware of the great necessity for a properly-conducted House of Correction, and we hope sincerely that they will show a little regard for the interests of the city by endeavoring to secure for the bill, as it left the House, the favorable consideration of the Senate.

PROBATIONARY CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

THERE is one point connected with the troubles at St. Clement's Church that has not, as far as we are aware, attracted the attention of the press. We refer to the novel voting qualification of that church, viz., a two years' membership. We have not the slightest desire to meddle with the management of St. Clement's, but in view of recent events this has become a rather important subject. It is not denied, we believe, that if the actual members of the church had been allowed to vote at the election last week, the new vestry ticket would have been elected by a majority of three to one over the board now in office. That is admitted; and, being so, simple kind of folks are asking each other if it can be called a fair election—that is, one that expresses the exact sense of the body concerned? When told that the two-year rule is a law of St. Clement's (not, be it understood, a canon of the Episcopal Church), these good people rejoin that it is a more than questionable law and should be repealed; and that is very much our own opinion. It is an *unjust* law. The object of naturalization, which may be cited as a similar provision, is to fit the rude emigrant, unaccustomed to republican life, for the responsibilities of citizenship; but no such apprenticeship is necessary in the Church, and more especially among Episcopalians, widely noted for their intelligence and culture. The person who is drawn to unite himself with that Church is one, it is safe to say, to whom the ballot may be surely entrusted, and to hamper such a one with qualifications as to how or when his vote shall be used, is humiliating and oppressive. The law, further, is as trying on the pastor and the interests of the Church as it is upon the individual member. Two years, it must be remembered, is a rather long period to live in one section. A great proportion of citizens prefer to move that frequently, and by change to have the benefits of diverse residence. If they move to any distance they of course change their church. The effect of all this is self-evident. Take a case. A solid, clear-headed man, one who has a real interest in church affairs, moves into any district—it may be St. Clement's or it may be any other. This gentleman would be a prize in the church government; he would be a jewel of a vestryman, or, apart from that, his voice, advice, and help in spiritual and temporal affairs might be of the utmost moment. But this material all lies fallow for two years, and at the end of that time, where may our desirable friend be? If not "over the Mountains of the Moon," the chances are that he will be at the other end of the city, and that amounts to the same thing as far as regards church-going. This is, in fact, a downright practical question. If a probation be at all required—and it is far from clear that any is necessary—six months would surely be enough to satisfy any reasonable scruple whether or no the new member was fitted to exercise the franchise. Any further delay we cannot help regarding as a kind of insult to his zeal and intelligence.

THE MANNER OF PROCEEDING IN OBTAINING TITLES TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Numerous letters, asking for information as to the necessary steps in obtaining a title to Western lands held by the United States Government, have been received at this office from parties who wish to take advantage of the laws regarding the apportionment and settlement of such tracts. For the benefit of such parties a short digest of the regulations of the Government concerning such acquisition of land is here given; but full and explicit instructions, and a transcript of all acts of Congress relating to the subject, can be had in neat pamphlet form on application, by mail or otherwise, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C.

A title to an apportionment of the public lands can be obtained in any one of five ways, technically and respectively known as purchase or private entry, location with warrants, location with agricultural college scrip, pre-emption, and homestead. These various methods have arisen under various laws of Congress, passed at different times. Another method of acquiring a title is by public sale, but this can only be done at certain times, when proclamation of such sale has been made by the President of the United States, or public notice has been given by the Land Office.

The lands which have been offered at public sale and remain unsold by reason of withdrawal or other cause, and the unreserved lands liable to disposal, can be obtained by the first method of cash purchase or private entry. The purchaser must send a written application to the Register of the district in which the lands are situated, describing the tract and giving its area. If the tract is vacant and the purchaser is eligible in various little requirements, a duplicate receipt is forwarded to him in payment of the purchase money. The Register notifies the Receiver, and when the proceedings are found regular and complete a title will be issued, either by the General Commissioner at Washington or by the Register at the district land office of the State.

For a location with warrant an application must be made as in cash cases, and where the land is worth $2·50 per acre, the party in addition to the surrender of the warrant must pay in cash $1·25 per acre. The fee of the Register and Receiver must also be paid, which amounts to from $1 to $4, according to the number of acres called for by the warrant.

Agricultural college scrip may be used to obtain lands either by location at private entry, or in payment of pre-emption claims under the same rules as govern pre-emption of military land warrants. When used for location by private entry it is only applicable to lands not mineral which may be subject to private entry at $1·25 per acre, and is restricted to tracts embraced within quarter section lines.

Pre-emptions are admissible for titles to the extent of one quarter section, which is one hundred and sixty acres. Offers can be made upon offered and unoffered lands, and on unsurveyed lands upon which the Indian title has been extinguished, although in the latter case no title can be given until the surveys are completed and officially returned to the District Land Office.

When the tract of land is offered, the party must file a statement as to the fact of his settlement within thirty days of the date of said settlement. Within one year from that date the pre-emptor must appear before the land officers, make proof of residence and cultivation of the land, and secure the same by paying cash or by filing warrant or agricultural college scrip duly assigned to him. A second filing of a statement is prohibited in cases where the first filing is in all respects legal.

Under the Homestead act every citizen, or one who has declared his intention to become such, is entitled to a homestead on surveyed lands. This is conceded to the extent of one quarter section, 160 acres, at minimum price, or $1·25 per acre; or 80 acres of land in any organized district held at double minimum rates, or $2·50 per acre. To obtain the right, application has to be made, and in addition the party makes an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one years or is the head of a family, and that the entry is made for exclusive use and actual settlement. Actual settlers are allowed to annex more than a quarter section in time and under certain circumstances, under the law of "adjoining farm homesteads." The homestead and pre-emption privilege is given also to Indians who have voluntarily renounced all connection with their tribes, and claim no privilege granted to the tribe by the Government.

Every private soldier, officer, and sailor who has loyally served the Government for at least ninety days during the late Rebellion is entitled to enter one-quarter section of land not mineral, held at either minimum or double minimum rates, upon the lines of railway or elsewhere, upon making the usual homestead application and affidavit, and upon the payment of the usual commissions to the land officers.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas A. Marshall.

Judge Thomas A. Marshall, of Kentucky, who died a few days ago, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 15, 1794. He received the best education the schools of Kentucky could afford, and had for his schoolmates John J. Crittenden and other distinguished Kentuckians. He went to Yale College and graduated with high honors in 1815, and immediately upon his return home he devoted himself to the study of law. In 1818 he removed to Paris, Bourbon county, where he resided until 1831, when he was elected to Congress. Previous to this, however, he had served in the State Legislature with much ability. At the time of his election to Congress he was the recognized leader of the Whig party in Kentucky, and in 1833 he was re-elected after a fierce contest with a member of his own party, the Democrats having declined to make any nomination. On the 18th of March, 1835, Mr. Marshall was commissioned, by acting Governor James T. Morehead, a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature confirmed the nomination, and he took his seat upon the Appellate bench on the first Monday in April, 1835. In 1847 he was appointed Chief Justice, a position which he held until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851, when he was chosen by his district Appellate Judge, and by the provisions of the Constitution he became Chief Justice in 1854. In 1856 his term expired, and Hon. Alvin Duvall, a Democrat, was elected to succeed him.

In 1836 Judge Marshall removed from Paris to Lexington, and shortly after he was appointed a professor in the Transylvania Law School, the high reputation of which he did much to maintain. In 1849 Judge Marshall found the duties of his professorship interfering with his judicial obligations, and he was compelled to resign.

Having no resources but his profession, he removed to Frankfort in 1857 and obtained an extensive practice before the Court of Appeals. In 1859 he removed to Louisville, and in 1863 he was elected to the Legislature from one of the city districts. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and as such principally distinguished himself by his resistance to the authority of the Federal Government. In 1866 Judge Marshall was again appointed to the Appellate bench and served for six months. In the same year he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. Judge Marshall was highly respected by men of all parties, and as a Judge his record is unimpeachable.

NOTICES.

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SPRING CLOTHING.
SPRING CLOTHING.
GENTS' FINE READY-MADE SPRING CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS AND SUITS.
BOYS' STRIPED ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE JACKETS AND PANTS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, *made up with the greatest care, of Durable Material, and at prices to suit the most economical. In our* CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT *we have a much larger variety of Patterns and Sizes than ever before. We are also prepared to take orders for* ANY SPECIAL DESIGN, *having a large force of Cutters and Workmen* THOROUGHLY SKILLED IN THIS BRANCH *of our Extensive Business.*
Polite attention given to all, whether they wish to inspect our Stock or to purchase.
Perfect satisfaction always guaranteed.
Store open from 6¼ A. M. to 6½ P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A MONUMENT.—The house of Crippen & Maddock, No. 116 South Third street, Philadelphia, is one of the oldest established and the very best in that city, having a continuous existence since 1805, passing in 1825 into the hands of Crippen & Maddock, the sires of the present amiable and enterprising gentlemen now conducting the business so satisfactorily to the public and creditably to themselves. Having grown as it were into the business from infancy, they bring to it a lifetime of study, the result of which is they have to-day a business house that stands as a monument to their commercial enterprise and integrity. Gentlemen whose business brings them daily from all parts of the city near to this house have only to step in, give their orders, return to their homes in the evening, and find the choice fresh groceries nicely put away to the satisfaction of the house-wife. It is needless for us to attempt to enumerate what they have, for in a word they have everything an epicure could wish for; in a word, they supply *everything in a first-class grocery line*, their prices lower, their goods better than elsewhere in the city, a call only being necessary to convince the most skeptical that the prices of their choice goods are cheaper than common goods that are sold all over the city.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

CLOTHING.

CATECHISM.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES?
AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
WHY DO YOU DEAL THERE?
BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
WHERE IS IT?
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.
WHAT HAVE THEY?
EVERY VARIETY OF FINE CLOTHES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
DO THEY MAKE TO ORDER?
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT THE BEST IN TOWN.
HOW ARE THE PRICES?
THE CHEAPEST ON THE CONTINENT.

R. & W.,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

GOOD

CLOTHES.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18w3m

720 ARCH ST. 720 ARCH ST.

GILL'S

TRIMMED BONNETS,
TRIMMED HATS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Etc.

Complete stock in our own inimitable styles, retailing at wholesale rates.

P. E. GILL & CO.,
4 14 fmw6t No. 720 ARCH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh.

Closing Sale.

FINE ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, CARD RECEIVERS, AND FANCY GOODS, by order of Messrs. Pandolfini & Co.

This Evening,

April 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of fine Italian goods, recently imported, comprising elegant vases of a great variety of styles, richly carved, tazzas, card receivers, carved figures, statuettes, groupes, etc.

RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also, at same time, will be sold a stock of superior silver-plated ware, consisting of elegant tea and coffee services, castors, wine and cake baskets, preserve dishes, waiters, table cutlery, etc. 1t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE

Will open in a few days a large invoice of

MANTEL CLOCKS,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATION THIS SEASON.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

4 19 2t PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 722 CHESNUT Street,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF WATCHES,

OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Rogers', and Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks' Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

4 19 1m4p

LAST WEEK BUT ONE IN PHILADELPHIA of the Genuine and Original MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.

The unprecedented success of this company has astonished even the proprietors not less than the public. The immense crowds which have visited their salesrooms, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street, daily for the past three weeks, sufficiently attest the immense furore with which their goods have been received by an appreciative public. Their new stock, received by European steamer and opened during the last two days, presents an array of brilliancy and beauty never before exhibited at any establishment in America.

The company guarantee their goods in finish, brilliancy, and beauty of design to be fully equal to the finest gold, to stand the test of the most powerful acids, and retain its color and brilliancy as long as any jewelry now manufactured. The popular One Dollar plan adopted by the company enables every one to possess for a small sum an ornament equal in every respect to that worn by the aristocracy and the nobility of the proudest courts in Europe.

When our supply of the genuine Milton Gold Jewelry is exhausted, the golden opportunities to obtain rich and elegant sets of jewelry for One Dollar will forever have passed away. Delays are dangerous. To avoid disappointment purchase at once and save money. 4 19 ws2trp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.

Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. (4 14 fmwlm

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MITCHELL'S BURLINGTON HERRINGS, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

NEW SMOKED HALIBUT, FOR SALE BY C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

CRANBERRIES.—NEW JERSEY CULTIVATED Cranberries, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

PEACHES, STARR BRAND, BEST, FOR SALE by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO.,
4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

SUMMER BOARDING—On the Germantown and Chesnut Hill Railroad, near Tioga Station; beautiful grounds, baths, gas, stabling, etc., with the convenience to the city for business gentlemen. This is one of the most desirable summer resorts. Apply No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 4 19 3t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

STRIPE SILKS

IN ALL

Colors and Prices.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LXXI. FASHIONS FOR SPRING OF 71.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,

IV and ARCH Streets,

Offer their esteemed customers the best assortment of fabrics for SPRING PROMENADE DRESSES.

Popular Pongees.
Popular Serges.
Popular Grosailles.
Popular Poplins.

We have the above goods in Shades that Frou-Frou beautifully. [1 27 mwf3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received a new lot of—

Ribbons in all colors id gros grain. Oil-boiled a Taffeta Ribbons.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons, White Gros Grain Ribbons.
Black Boiled Ribbons, Black Taffeta Ribbons.
White Ribbons in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 22, 30.

Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves.

Jouvin Kid Gloves in colored and black.
Choice shades Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, a good article.
Silk Gloves, Lisle Gloves and Berlin Thread Gloves, cheap.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncing and Inserting.
Pique Trimmings, Rustlings, Tuckings, etc. etc.
White Goods, consisting of Satin-Plaids, Nainsooks, Plaid Organdies, Piques.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Silks at $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, up to $3.
Black Alpacas, Mixed Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE METHODIST,

Of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Its publishers have just added to its Editorial Corps Rev. ABEL STEVENS, an equally experienced journalist, and author of the best History of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, whose success and popularity as a preacher, writer, and lecturer are almost unexampled, and whose Free Tabernacle in Brooklyn, with its congregation of over three thousand people, is one of the marvels of the age. Rev. H. W. BEECHER has a Lecture-Room Talk every week.

THE METHODIST abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. Mrs. WILLING'S great Serial Story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription ($2·50) to send THE METHODIST from now until July 1, 1872.

Specimen copies free. 4 17 6t

No. 114 NASSAU Street, New York.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

730 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

GENERALITIES.

Brutal Assault on a Theatrical Manager.

The Chapman Sisters' burlesque troupe were detained some hours at Jonesborough, Ga., while *en route* from Atlanta to Macon, by reason of a freight train being off the track. While waiting for the track to be cleared some of the male members of the troupe strolled to a grocery near by, and their curiosity being excited by some lettering on the back of a bench upon which some men were sitting, one of the members of the troupe, in a respectful manner, requested one of the men sitting upon the bench to allow them to see what the letters were on the bench behind him, to which the person addressed replied by uttering a dirty remark about theatre people, whereupon Mr. Harry Ford, the manager of the troupe, remarked that he "did not know that the young men South were so rude." The bully jumped up, and drawing his revolver and uttering an opprobrious epithet, attempted to shoot Mr. Ford, when W. A. Gregston caught the revolver with his right hand, and placed his left around the cylinder and upon the caps, thereby preventing its being fired. The ruffian snapped the pistol three or four times, cutting Gregston's thumb in two or three places. At length some of the bully's friends interfered and took the pistol from him, and Mr. Gregston escaped without further injury. He displayed much courage in saving Mr. Ford's life at the risk of his own.

Terrible Affair on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Saturday morning, says the Cumberland *News* of yesterday, we made mention of a rumor current of two persons having been killed a day or before by the cars near Grafton. From the Wheeling *Intelligencer* we learn that the persons killed were husband and wife, strangers in that part of the country, from Rappahannock county, Virginia. They had arrived at Independence with their two children but a few minutes before the terrible accident occurred. They were on a visit to friends living about half a mile from that station. On getting off the cars they at once started on foot, with the children in their arms, down the track for their friend's house. On reaching a bridge the father first took the children across, put them down by the side of the track, and returned for the mother. While the father and mother were crossing over the fast line caught them, instantly killing the mother, and so injured the father that he died within the next few hours. No names.

Danger of Reading Private Notes in Church.

A young man at Wanskuck village, North Providence, while attending religious service on Sunday last, received a note from a lady to whom he had been paying attentions, to the effect that she had no real liking for him, and that she could no longer regard him other than as an acquaintance. The reading of the note had such an effect on the young man that he fainted away during the sermon, and had to be carried out and restoratives applied.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias*, with Mr. Davenport as "Damon" and Mr. Thorne as "Pythias," will be represented this evening.

On Friday evening *Othello* will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis, the authoress of *The Marquis*. Mr. Davenport will on the occasion appear as 'Othello," and as this is well known to be one of his best parts, there will undoubtedly be a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH Miss May Saville will have a benefit this evening, when the comedy of *Meg's Diversion* and the drama of *Satan in Paris* will be given. Miss Saville is an actress of much ability, whose merits, we hope, will be recognized this evening by a crowded house.

On Friday a fine bill will be presented for the benefit of Mrs. Thayer. This lady has been an established favorite for so many years that the mere announcement of her benefit ought to be sufficient to crowd the house to its utmost capacity. In her particular line she has no superior upon the American stage.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Miss Ella Burns will commence an engagement, and will appear in Tom Taylor's drama of *'Twixt Axe and Crown*. Miss Burns has appeared several times at the Walnut on benefit nights, and has given evidence of talent which will doubtless enable her to win a high place in the regards of the play-going public.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook*, which includes a great variety of entertaining features, will be represented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING exhibitions of Dr. Corry's diorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher will personate "Mazeppa" this evening. A number of other interesting performances will be given.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a miscellaneous entertainment is announced for this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Boucicault's comedy of *Old Heads and Young Hearts* will be represented this evening, with Mr. Lewis Baker as "Jesse Rural."

AT CONCERT HALL a grand bazaar in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give a grand miscellaneous concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. E. N. Slocum will have a testimonial benefit tomorrow evening, when an unusually attractive bill will be presented. Mr. Slocum has, during the seven or eight years he has been a resident of this city, made himself a host of warm personal and professional friends, and his benefit to-morrow evening will undoubtedly attract a crowded house.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MESSRS. T. BIRCH & SON will sell this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, Italian Marble Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, Alabaster Statuettes, etc. Also, fine quality Silverplated Ware and Cutlery. Sale peremptory.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

THERE NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Billiousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

DURING THE PROCESS OF TEETHING every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MARRIED.

BENTRICK—BROWN.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, Mr. JOHN BENTRICK, of this city, to Miss MARY A. BROWN, of Washington, D. C.

GOODYEAR—BALL.—On the 29th of March, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at No. 933 Federal street, Mr. WILLIAM N. GOODYEAR to Miss ADALINE A. BALL, both of this city.

RYNEAR—GOFF.—On the 29th of January, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Oram, Mr. GEORGE T. RYNEAR to Miss VIRGINIA A. GOFF, all of this city.

THOMPSON—CLUSE.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. FREDERIC THOMPSON to Miss SUSAN CLUSE, all of this city.

DIED.

GROBLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. Augustus Grobler, aged 27 years.

Friends wishing to see the corpse can do so Friday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the husband's residence, No. 938 S. Front street. To proceed to Pemberton. Funeral from her father's residence (Samuel Rambow), at the above place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Leave at 6 on the morning of Saturday.

LEONARD.—In Boston, April 13, LAWRENCE CLIFFORD, youngest son of George H. and Ella M. Leonard, aged 1 year and 10 days.

McCONNELL.—On the 18th instant, CARRIE P., only child of William and the late Mary Anna McConnell, aged 9 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, William G. Glenn, No. 830 South Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, 20th instant. Services in Old Pine Street Church, at 3:30 P. M. precisely. Interment at Ronaldson Cemetery.

WEIGHTMAN.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Mrs. PHEBE WEIGHTMAN, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Vernon Division, No. 67, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, and the Washington Chamber, No. 1, Dames of Pythias, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No. 115 N. State street. Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

WILSON.—On the 17th instant, JOHN B. WILSON in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. E. corner Forty-second and Eadline streets, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'

ONE-PRICE

ESTABLISHMENT,

604 Market Street,

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 277 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chartiers Railway Company will be held at No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

Annual Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, 4 17 tmy 1 rp Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN C. HAWKINS, who was sued with Peter A. Dickinson, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Weightman of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed executed July 16, 1864, by William Weightman and Louisa, his wife, to John C. Hawkins and Peter A. Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, for all that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Ridge avenue 542 feet 4 inches northwest from Master street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for said city and county of Philadelphia, in deed book L. R. B., No. 39, page 525, on the 20th day of August, 1864. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

4 19 2aw 4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ISAIAH G. STRATTON, AVENDER JONES, SAMUEL R. WELLS, and HENRY SHOCKEOR, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Ellwood Allen of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated May 16, 1848, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 78, page 307, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

4 19 2awat Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon EDWARD RYAN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer G. Blight Brown, Assignee of Peter A. Brown, by deed dated 19th March, 1855, recorded 9th April, 1855, in deed book R. D. W., No. 20, page 39, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made 2d January, 1853, and recorded 20th May, 1865, in deed book L. R. B., No. 97, page 286, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. SAMUEL P. WELSH,

4 19 2aw 4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Emily B. Taylor, Assignor of George Megee, Esq., High Sheriff of city and county of Philadelphia, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated April 15, 1857, recorded 29th April, 1857, in deed book R. D. W., No. 125, page 377, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said court, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

4 19 2aw4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN FEIL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Gregory A. Coursault of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated January 21, A. D. 1851, recorded in deed book T. B., No. 152, page 85, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

4 19 2aw4t Pro Prothonotary.

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FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September dent this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

We are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

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Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

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The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

OTHER SECURITIES—AGENCIES.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ERA OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The disgraceful incident which has just taken place at Albany has attracted very general attention throughout the country, and we hope it will receive the careful consideration of Democrats as well as Republicans. They are once more afforded an opportunity of judging how far the clique which has obtained control of the Democratic party in this State is deserving of public confidence. That clique asks the Democrats of other States to place themselves under its guidance. Yet it is doing something fresh every day to bring the Democratic party into utter disrepute. It is responsible for every phase of the Erie swindle, including those amazing frauds on the foreign stockholders which have so much injured all our securities in foreign markets and excited the just indignation of every American who has looked into the subject. It has originated those schemes for suppressing popular rights at elections, for gagging the Press, and for corrupting the Legislature and the Judiciary, which have brought so much reproach upon our State. And now it comes out in the face of day, and openly proclaims that it governs, and wishes to govern, only by means of corruption. No Democrat connected with the Tammany gang sees the least impropriety in the transaction which has placed a mark, as indelible as that of Cain, on the forehead of the despicable wretch, Orange S. Winans. If you speak to them about it, they will only laugh and chuckle, and say that the "Boss" is too "darned smart" for the Republicans. On Saturday night, Winans was made a hero of at Fisk's Opera House—where, indeed, rascals generally are sure of a cordial greeting from the king of rascals who keeps the place open, and goes flourishing about it with his fat person stuffed into a ridiculous uniform, like a jack-pudding. Tweed telegraphed from Albany to have special rooms fitted up at the Oriental Club-house for Winans' accommodation. There was no pretense at secrecy in the whole matter. The Democrats of this State rule solely by bribery and corruption, and when they buy a man they send him for a night's "treat" to New York, where James Fisk, Jr., takes him in hand, and tries to make him a greater scoundrel than he was before—a job for which Fisk's education and habits peculiarly qualify him.

In this city Winans could probably have a statue if he wanted one, just as a thief known as the "Boss" can get one at any time; but we may fairly hope that the power of discriminating between right and wrong, honor and dishonor, is not so utterly lost elsewhere. We hope that there are still communities left in which Winans could not show his face without meeting with an extremely warm reception. The great point, however, which ought not to be lost sight of is this—the Democrats avowedly adopt political corruption as the fundamental principle of government. The work is not carried on by hirelings, but by the very heads of the party. "But Republicans are quite as bad," one hears it said. We submit that the recent struggle at Albany convicts any man as a stupid slanderer who makes that assertion. Sixty-three out of sixty-four Republicans stood firm—although many of them were poor men and money without limit was offered to them for their votes. We say that these Republicans nobly vindicated the right of their party to govern this State. To get sixty-four men together and find sixty-three of them honest is a great thing as the world goes, and is a result which we have no reason to be ashamed of. A much smaller proportion would have saved the cities which were in ancient days destroyed by fire for their wickedness. Find, if you can, sixty-three members out of any sixty-four belonging to Tweed's gang who will refuse bribes. Our friends at Albany did not stand out in vain. They have given splendid encouragement to their party—they have, we sincerely trust, rendered it easy for the Republicans to carry the State next fall.

All that we ask of the public is to judge impartially between us. Let us dismiss for the moment party names and party cries. We do not appeal to the people as Republicans, but simply as men who earnestly desire to see political purity substituted for political corruption. If you show us a Republican and say that he is dishonest, we answer, in Heaven's name strike him down—never let him hold office again. Republicans or Democrats, give us honest men to rule over us, to make the laws, to administer them, to levy taxes, and fulfil the other functions of civilized government—and we will not say a word about party. Is this an unreasonable thing to ask? Does it look like wild partisanship, or "radical hypocrisy?" We ask any fair man to look at the proceedings which took place in the Legislature recently. Measures absolutely revolutionary in their character were hurried through the Assembly without anybody being permitted to say a single word about them. A scheme for abolishing the right of the Legislature to deal with questions of taxation was swept through without a solitary member of the House being even allowed to know what the bill really contained! We talk about Louis Napoleon's tyranny—it is easy enough to rave about other people's faults—but when did the ex-Emperor ever attempt such a despotic proceeding as this? We need never go abroad for examples of a people submitting tamely to tyranny of the most odious kind. Let us first look at home. This Tax Levy scheme was ordered to a third reading without ever having been printed, without a word of explanation and without a moment's debate. What other community in the world would quietly submit to so monstrous an abuse of parliamentary government? The Democrats are setting up a more intolerable despotism than any foreign potentate has attempted to establish for two hundred years past—and yet people only shrug their shoulders, and say, "It can't be helped."

Yes, it can be helped. Give us an honest Legislature next fall, as you can easily do by your votes, and the past can still be redeemed. The absolutism which is now administered in contempt of the people can be broken down. It is a sad spectacle to see a great people kept in subjection by an irresistible force. It is a sadder sight by far to see them bending their necks voluntarily, without a murmur or a struggle, to the yoke of tyrants who will not allow them to use even the forms of free government. It was bad enough, no doubt, to live under the rule of Louis Napoleon. We used to say it was very strange a cultivated nation should submit to such degradation. But what right have we to criticize Frenchmen—we who submit tamely to be ruled by a gang of illiterate ruffians and swindlers, of whom Tweed, and Fisk, and Sweeny, and Connolly are the highest types?

MANAGERS AND CRITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Edwin Booth, or his agent, made a mistake the other day, for which he is now undoubtedly sorry. Two persons connected with a small weekly paper that has acquired some notoriety by elaborate and persistent attacks upon Mr. Booth and his acting, were refused admission to his theatre, although they bought, or offered to buy, tickets. This not only gave a fictitious consequence to the obnoxious criticisms, and conveyed the impression (an erroneous one, we are convinced) that Mr. Booth was unwilling to submit to a free examination of his professional merits, but it was a clear violation of the law. It may be true, as the manager says, that it was not criticism but personal abuse which moved his resentment; it may be true that his agent regarded one of the excluded journalists as unfit company for the patrons of a reputable theatre; nevertheless, all persons have an equal right to enter a place of public amusement on paying the price, and to stay there as long as they behave themselves properly. Their private character is none of the manager's business. This principle has been settled again and again by the Courts, and every manager who has attempted to ignore it has been worsted. There are critics who disgrace their calling, parasites of art who poison and deform the profession to which they cling; base creatures who are the curse of journalism even more than they are the curse of the studio and the stage; and knowing how an honest man loathes the sight of such creatures, we can sympathize with the aggrieved actor who slams the door in their face and refuses their dirty dollar. Whether Mr. Booth has been wounded by men of this sort, or is chafing under severe but legitimate criticism, we shall not stop to inquire, because it is not to the purpose. The rule is plain: he can keep nobody out of his theatre who pays for a ticket and preserves an outward decorum.

We suspect that the forgetfulness of this rule into which managers are now and then betrayed, is owing in a great degree to the peculiar relations which have always existed between the stage and the press, and against which we have many a time remonstrated. It is generally taken for granted that the critic is entitled to certain "courtesies" which are not extended to the general public. He is to be admitted free to all performances. He is to have the choicest seats. He is privileged to ask admission for his friends. Nay, in provincial towns, and to some extent in New York also, almost the whole staff of a newspaper, from the editor down to the office boy, shares in the "privileges of the press." What wonder is it that there should grow up in the mind of the manager a vague impression that the press owes him privileges in return? What wonder that the critic who lashes the actor, or the play, or the policy of the theatre, should be regarded as an outlaw, who has broken a sort of compact, and stung the hand that fed him, and done all manner of infamous and ungrateful deeds, and who is to be shut out of decent society accordingly? We shall rejoice to see the time, which in the progress of journalism must soon come, when the leading papers of New York will agree to accept no favors from the theatres, and bestow no favors either. In that new era of common sense the critic and the editor will buy their tickets as they want them. They will see no manager's or agent's face; and they will not be expected to print gratuitous announcements of any performance, or to criticize what is not worth criticism, or to be sparing in their censure or extravagant in their praise. We shall be relieved then from such shameful exhibitions as we have repeatedly witnessed of late—brazen incompeteney puffed without stint by critics of real discernment and ability; and merit of the very highest character scourged by the same hands for the reason, openly avowed, that the press had not received "the usual courtesies." Until this state of things is reformed, we must expect scandals. Until the leading newspapers agree in the enforcement of a new and sounder rule in their dealings with theatres, journalism will be infested, as it is now, by scribblers without conscience, who degrade criticism to a trade, and make puffery a means of livelihood. The real, honest critics of New York can be counted on one's fingers. Editors know pretty well who they are, and if the absurd and demoralizing "privileges of the press" were swept away, the public would soon know where to look for them too.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. World.

In a previous article we commented upon what we believe to be the mistaken views of the Anti-Income Tax Association as to the probability of obtaining from the Circuit Court of the United States in the city of New York an injunction to restrain collectors of internal revenue in this city from levying the income tax returned by the assessors. Our reasons are these:—

In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Robert L. Cutting and others, doing business as bankers and brokers, filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court, praying, among other things, that Assessor Gilbert and Collector Shook might be enjoined from assessing or collecting an internal revenue tax, claimed under the act of 1864, on stocks and bonds sold by the petitioners.

The case was heard by Judge Nelson, who was of the opinion that the plaintiffs were not liable to the tax; but for reasons peculiar to equity proceedings, which it is not necessary that we set forth at this time, he withheld the injunction and left the parties to their remedy at law. In his opinion he declared emphatically that he did not doubt the power of the Circuit Court, under then existing laws of Congress, to interfere by injunction and prevent the threatened imposition of an internal revenue tax, if it should be illegal. Such a jurisdiction, he said, had been in the United States Courts upheld and exercised upon general principles of equity jurisprudence. But yet the granting of such a writ, generally speaking, he added, rests in the exercise of the sound discretion of the court, and is always refused "where the remedy at law is adequate." He was also of opinion that, although an action might be against a collector to recover back money illegally exacted as tax, and against an assessor for the disturbance of property or business by an illegal assessment, still, in that class of cases, these remedies were inadequate, because of the multiplicity of suits which a broker would be compelled to bring.

After this decision, in which the court assented, in the autumn of 1865, judicial power to restrain the threatened interposition of an internal revenue tax by injunction, it is important to note that Congress, in 1867, legislated to deprive the court of such power; and the first question is the constitutionality of that enactment against injunctions.

If an injunction for the benefit of those of us living in the city of New York is to be obtained at all, it must be from the Federal Circuit Court sitting in this judicial district. What chance does the Anti-Income Tax Association think it would have with Judge Woodruff, in presence of the act of March 2, 1867, forbidding him to attempt the exercise of any such power? Is the legislation of March 2, 1867, any more unconstitutional than the odious election law which he sustained, and would not let go up to the Supreme Court?

We may form some idea of what the Supreme Court itself would be likely to say to such an application from a decision it has recently made on the application of a bank in Chicago to a Federal judge to restrain the collection of a tax levied by that city upon shares of the former institution. The prayer for an injunction was based chiefly on the allegation that the tax was in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois. But the Supreme Court at Washington said that it saw no ground for the interposition of a court of equity by so stern a process as injunction. We give the gist of the decision in that case.—

"Upon principle this must be the case. The equitable powers of the court can only be invoked by the presentation of a case of equitable cognizance. There can be no such case, at least in the Federal courts, where there is a plain and adequate remedy at law; and except where the special circumstances which we have mentioned exist"—[These circumstances were that the enforcement of the tax would lead to a multiplicity of suits, or produce irreparable injury, or, where the property is real estate, throw a cloud upon the title of the plaintiff.]—"the party of whom an illegal tax is collected has ordinarily ample remedy, either by action against the officer making the collection or the body to whom the tax is paid. Here such remedy existed. If the tax was illegal, the plaintiff protesting against its enforcement might have had his action, after it was paid, against the officer or the city to recover back the money, or he might have prosecuted either for his damages. No irreparable injury would have followed to him from his collection; nor would he have been compelled to resort to a multiplicity of suits to determine his rights. His entire claim might have been embraced in a single action."

It can hardly be said in general that collection of an income tax once a year would, for each individual, lead to a multiplicity of suits, or produce irreparable injury, or throw a cloud upon the title of real estate.

We do not profess to be lawyers, familiar with the technicality of modes of procedure in judicial tribunals. We are only journalists attempting to keep abreast of all decisions of judicial tribunals, or writings of learned publicists, which affect the general principles of public law. But it seems to us that the Anti-Income Tax Association fails to draw a proper distinction between a remedy by injunction in advance of the collection of the tax, and a remedy by suit at law to recover back from the collector the tax which he has levied and damages for its imposition. The latter may exist, although the former is wanting.

We cannot but think that members of the association made a great error in not recognizing years ago that the true tribunal to address for remedy against excessive or improper taxation is the people, and through them the legislative power. The fact is that under an Anglo-Saxon system of liberties the people, in respect to taxes imposed by legislative authority, have not a great many rights which judicial tribunals are bound or permitted to respect. The reason therefor is well enough set forth in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Dows vs. The City of Chicago, to which we have just referred, where it said:—

"It is upon taxation that the several States chiefly rely to obtain the means of carrying on their respective governments, and it is of the utmost importance to all of them that the modes adopted to enforce the taxes levied should be interfered with as little as possible. Any delay in the proceedings of the officers upon whom the duty is devolved to collect the taxes may damage the operations of governments, and thereby cause serious detriment to the public."

It has been repeatedly held in the State of New York by its highest tribunals that no injunction to restrain the collection of a tax upon personal estate, even when illegally imposed, can be granted. This, indeed, is the doctrine of most of the State courts. We are inclined to think that, according to the principles and practice of equity jurisdiction as established in English jurisprudence, an injunction would not be granted to restrain the collection of a tax imposed under color of law. Indeed, it may be stated as a general rule that, irrespective of legislation, the action of replevin to get back property distrained illegally for taxes could no more be maintained than the writ of injunction. The wrong must be endured till a suit at law can be brought to recover damages for its infliction.

The *World* years ago foresaw how powerless the courts would be as against Congress, whenever the latter body saw fit to exercise the power in that relation given to it by the Federal Constitution and the rules of the common and statute law of England not unsuited to our political condition which that Constitution adopted, and therefore we began popular agitation of the people in respect to this odious tax. There are now in force provisions of the Internal Revenue law which make collectors responsible to "individuals" for moneys illegally collected, either by themselves or their deputies, together with damages and expenses of suit: *provided* the person of whom moneys are illegally demanded (1) protests against the payment, and gives notice that he intends to bring suit to test the validity of the exaction; (2) appeals from the decision of the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and (3) within 6 months after the decision of the latter officer, if adverse, actually brings suit in court therefor. Each and every one of these things, let it be borne in mind, must be done to enable a tax-payer to get back his money. On suit of A the income tax may be pronounced unconstitutional and A recover his money; but that will not benefit B unless he has protested, appealed, and brought suit.

The United States cannot be sued, as everybody knows, in any form or forum, without their own permission, and in respect to internal taxes it was, say the Supreme Court, "a matter of beneficence" to allow the collector to be sued; as the law "confided to the Commissioner, or Secretary, in the first instance, to decide upon the matter of duties, so it might have made them final arbiters in all disputes concerning them." If Congress had provided that collectors of the internal revenue should not be responsible to individuals for money which they exacted in compliance with directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, then, clearly, no suits could have been maintained against them. Then would have been presented in a more potential shape to the judicial power the question whether in such a state of things, there being no other possible remedy at law for an illegal exaction, the courts would not interfere by writ of injunction to restrain the assessment or collection of the tax despite a Congressional prohibition.

The moral of all this is that property-holders who desire to protect their property from unjust taxation by the political party in power must co-operate efficiently with the opposition in preventing Congressional imposition of the tax in the first instance, or in obtaining its repeal if it be already on the statute book. The Federal tribunals, even if they had power in the premises, are at this moment too much under the influence of Republican partisans who were and are givers of their daily bread, and to whom they are indebted for their present positions. Honest men they may be, but most of teem, like Judge Woodruff, are fresh from scenes of partisan warfare in which they have been zealous participants. What hope, for example, can property-holders have to be protected from the income tax by a Federal judge who is a devout believer in Mr. Boutwell's theory of finance? Such a judge would strain and twist every law which came before him in order to squeeze as much money as possible out of the citizen, in order that the public debt might the more rapidly be reduced, and think he was doing a public good. Such a judge, believing that Democrats are urging the reduction of taxation in order to embarrass a "dolt" administration, is as inaccessible to reason as a fox with a firebrand tied to his tail.

Let the Anti-Income Tax Association therefore not rely too much upon an injunction, but advise its members (1) to file, each one of them, with the collector, on payment of the tax, due and sufficient protests against his levy; then (2) appeal to the Commissioner in Washington, as the nineteenth section of the law of 1866, as amended, requires; then if that officer decides against them (3) bring a suit against the Collector in the Circuit Court of the United States; and then, when all this is done, unite with the Democratic party in expelling from power every member of Congress or Senator or Federal official who either has recommended or may again in the future recommend or advocate the imposition of another such tax or vindicate such a system of taxation.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,

S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
4 19 wsmtf 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, acts as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
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SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
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Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 fmw§

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET. CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
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Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter,
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
	Joseph Carson, M. D.

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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw§

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open. Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, An Elegant Residence, WITH STABLE, AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace), THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE elegant full marble-front Dwellings in MARBLE TERRACE, No. 3204 CHESNUT Street. Handy to the great railroad centres. Passenger cars pass the door both ways. Only $100 per month.

Open for inspection.

4 18 6t A. C. McCURDY,
S. E. cor. SEVENTEENTH and COATES Sts.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUMMER RESIDENCES, the new suburban town of WENONAH presents special and attractive features. Situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, 45 minutes from business centres. For particulars, address

4 19 wfs 3t DANIEL M. FOX & SON, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 17 3t No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—AT CHESNUT HILL—A HANDsome Country Seat, near the depot, containing nearly three acres. Highly ornamented lawn and garden, with fine fruit and shade trees. Modern painted stone residence. Apply to

C. STEVENSON,
4 14 fmw3t* No. 603 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE four-story brick and brownstone Residence, southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets, 40 feet front by 150 feet deep to a back street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 18 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—$8500, NEAT MODERN DWELLING. All modern conveniences; elegant garden in a high state of cultivation; urns, statuary, aquarium, gold fish, etc. Lot 100 feet deep to a wide street, No. 1822 MASTER Street. Apply on the premises. 4 18 6t

FOR SALE, No 830 ARCH STREET—A four-story Brick STORE and DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, below Ninth street. Apply to A. B. CARVER & Co.,
4 18 6t* S. W. cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIRST STREET, above Walnut street, a three-story Brick DWELLING with back buildings.

A. B. CARVER & CO.,
4 18 6t* S. W. cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1419 Walnut street. In thorough order, with all modern improvements. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 18 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—MODERN THREE-STORY brick Residence, with back buildings, No. 1733 Vine street, overlooking Logan Square. Immediate possession. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 18 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 229 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmwlm* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-five inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of

GRATZ STREET,
From the Sewer in Columbia avenue to the south curb line of Montgomery street.

ON ADAMS STREET,
From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the Sewer on Emerald street.

ON SECOND STREET,
West side from Pine street to the north line of Stamper's alley.

ON FIFTH STREET,
From Reed street to Wharton street.

ON WALLACE STREET,
From Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street.

ON PEARL STREET,
From Pegg's run Sewer east of Twelfth street to the east curb line of Thirteenth street.

ON ELEVENTH STREET,
From Parrish street to Ogden street.

ON ESSEX STREET,
From Catharine street to Christian street.

ON BUTTONWOOD STREET,
From Franklin street to Eighth street.

ON FIFTEENTH STREET,
From Walnut street to the north side of Sansom street.

ON CHERRY STREET,
From Tenth street to a point 94 feet east of Eleventh street.

ON FIFTH STREET,
From Wager street to a point 75 feet northward from the said Wager street.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, and to be circular in form, with clear inside diameter of three feet, and a two feet six inch sewer

ON MORAVIAN STREET,
From Fifteenth street to a point about 150 feet east of Sixteenth street, according to specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward; to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twenty feet.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

EXCAVATION.

Earth.....Per cubic yard
Rock..... " " "

TIMBER,

Shoring.....Per foot B. M.
Foundation Sills..... " " "
" Platform..... " " "

MASONRY.

Rough Rubble.....Per perch of 25 cubic feet
Coping, 6 inches thick " lineal "
" 10 " " " " "
Brick work..... M.

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which must be strictly adhered to, may be examined at this office.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on McClellan and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

McClellan street and Warder street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, in the Eighteenth ward.

Dauphin street, from Gaul to Thompson streets.

Taggert street, from Dauphin to Norris streets.

Hope street, from Norris to Berks streets.

Leithgow street, north from Dauphin street.

Rainbow street, from Blair street to Trenton avenue.

Wreckin street, from Memphis to Cedar streets.

Adams street, from Cedar to Almond streets, in the Nineteenth ward.

Marshall street, from Berks street to Germantown avenue, in the Twentieth ward.

Adams street, from Rittenhouse to Harvey streets.

Price street, from and of pipe, a distance of one hundred and twenty-eight feet eastward, in the Twenty-second ward.

Penn street, from Sellers to Unity streets, in the Twenty-third ward.

Tenth and Eleventh streets, from Tioga to Ontario streets.

Ontario street, from Tenth to Eleventh streets.

Tuscullum street, from Kensington avenue to Front street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Latona and Titan streets, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets.

McCurdy street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward;

And on a street from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twenty-ninth ward.

Thirty-ninth street, from Spruce street to Woodland street.

Pine street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, in the Twenty-seventh ward;

And on Stewart street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH B. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD K. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS, No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street. Manufactory, Nos. 216 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

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Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
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$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
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People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.................$128,851·78
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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).........$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870......... 600,388·00
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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amou of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once that an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
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1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

F O R S A L E,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 6·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
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TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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NATIONAL
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STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 18, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, April 21.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, April 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, May 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFES, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, Counters, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc.,
On Thursday Morning,
April 20, at 9 o'clock, about 900 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.

For account of whom it may concern—3 gold hunting-case watches; large fireproof safe, made by Farrel & Herring, suitable for jeweller.

Also, for other accounts, 8 gold and silver watches.

Also, 40 boxes picture and window glass.

Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.
3 DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
AND
6 BUILDING LOTS,
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, MOUNT AIRY, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
On Thursday, April 20, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises.
Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. 1t

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD SNUFF BOX, JURGENSEN WATCH, ETC.
On Thursday Next,
At the auction rooms, at 1 o'clock—Large solitaire brilliant diamond ring and stud; cross, 7 large stones; large sapphire and diamond ring; cluster earrings; elegant gold and enamelled snuff-box; hunting-case gold lever watch, by Jurgensen, etc. 4 18 2t

Sale No. 325 South Sixteenth street.
ELEGANT OILED WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 21, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire furniture. 4 19 2t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

Arippel,	Tschaggeny,	Trayer,
Montfallet,	Kels,	X. DeCock,
La Roche,	Jungheim,	Lucas,
G. H. Boughton,	Hofer,	Buetler,
Van Hove,	Aufray,	Lange,
Hereau,	Beranger,	Moormans,
Humbert,	Vandervin,	Esbens,
Dansaert,	De Jonghe,	Kaehmerer,
Boetcher,	Wittkamp,	Felix,
Lassalle,	Seignac,	Farufini,
Guilleminet,	Saurfelt,	Guigniet,
Herbstoffer,	Klombeck,	Kuwasseg fils.
Duche,	Carolus,	Leikert,
Von Seben,	Singleton,	Traubel,
Von Perbandt,	Cortez,	Coutourier,
Compte Calix,	Forster,	Montalant,
Schreyer,	Hue,	Champ,
Girscher,	Munthe,	Hoyoll,
De Beaumont,	Stange,	C. J. Lewis,
Paul Weber,	W. T. Richards,	James M. Hart,
Rothermel,	Nicholson,	William Hart,
Gay,	T. Moran,	Sonntag,
Hamilton,	E. Moran,	Williams,
Hennessey,	Willcox,	Huntingdon,
Kemper,	Darley,	Bispham.
Ect. Etc. Etc.		4 11 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Executor's Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
Estate of James Robinson, deceased.
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, JEWELLER'S LATHE, SUPERIOR REGULATOR CLOCK, FANCY GOODS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the entire stock of jewelry, silver-plated ware, clocks, fancy goods, etc. etc.

Also, watchmaker's fine lathe and superior regulator clock. [4 18 2t

Catalogues ready two days previous to sale.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 4 14 5t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
April 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 15 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday Morning,
April 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—

Full lines men's, women's, and children's bleached, brown, mixed, and colored hose and half-hose, plain to full regular, of a well-known importation.

Full lines gents', ladies', and children's silk, Lisle, Berlin, and cotton gloves.

ALSO,
1500 DOZEN AMERICAN HOSIERY,
in men's, women's, and misses' goods of superior quality.

Also, shirts and drawers, clothing, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, ties, etc. 4 18 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning, [4 18 5t
April 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
April 25, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [4 19 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPICIOUS.

Fire in a Furrier Establishment on Arch Street—Some Suspicious Circumstances Connected Therewith.

At No. 408 Arch street is a three-story and a half brick building, occupied by S. J. Mintz, furrier, and owned by the firm of Eyre & Landell. Mr. Mintz uses the first story of the structure, but the balance of the building is not occupied at present. A fire broke out in the establishment of Mr. Mintz about half past 1 o'clock this morning, and consumed very nearly the entire stock. He estimates his loss at $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8400 in the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company. The building is insured in the Fire Association. The damage to it is comparatively trifling.

There are several suspicious circumstances connected with this fire, and Fire Marshal Blackburn is giving the matter a thorough investigation. Officer Dever, of the Fourth Police district, who is stationed in that locality, saw about midnight Kisseal Mintz, a son of the proprietor, open and go into the store. He remained there a short time, and came out again. Forty minutes after he had gone away, Officer Dever was relieved by Officer Dougherty, and the latter had not been on his post long before he discovered that the store was on fire. He instantly gave the alarm, and the Insurance Patrol were soon on the ground.

The doors were knocked in and an effort was made to extinguish the flames with the patrol's fire apparatus, but it being out of order the attempt failed. Other companies arriving, the the flames were prevented from extending to the other parts of the building. By this time, however, the whole stock was either consumed by fire or ruined by water.

Mr. Mintz for some days past has employed carpenters to make some repairs in the store. The work was finished, and the establishment only waited the arrival of the paper-hangers to complete the fitting up. The stock of goods had been removed from the shelving and piled up on the counter, and a portion of it was also stowed away in two large boxes, which stood in the front part of the establishment. Between the counter and these boxes there had been placed some paper boxes, filled with old scraps, and it was in the latter that the fire originated.

Fire Marshal Blackburn considered the circumstances so exceedingly suspicious that he ordered, this morning, the young man, Kisseal Mintz, under arrest until the matter is further looked into. The value of the goods in the place, notwithstanding the assertion of the proprietor, is is said was not more than $2000, a fact which warrants suspicion when they are insured for $8400. The young man Mintz is locked up in the Central Station.

OYSTERS.

War to the (Oyster) Knife—Spain in Arms—Some Instructive Correspondence.

The authorities of the State of New Jersey having seized the schooner Guyant for a violation of a law passed by the Legislature of that State prohibiting other than residents of New Jersey from gathering oysters in Delaware Bay, Mayor Fox recently addressed the following communication to the Attorney-General:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1871.—Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Sir:—The bearer of this note is Captain Edward W. Maxwell, the master of a vessel engaged in the oyster trade in the Delaware Bay. He is accompanied in his visit to you by Mr. Joseph Brady. Our citizens dealing in the oyster trade are just now most seriously interfered with by some rules or regulations of the State of New Jersey forbidding the gathering of oysters unless not only the captain but also every member of the crew are citizens permanently residing in New Jersey, under heavy penalty. The bearers of this note have called upon me, asking me if I could furnish any relief, and in the absence of ability I respectfully commend them to your kindness and attention. Their especial case of injury they will explain. Very truly yours, D. M. FOX.

OFFICE ATTORNEY GENERAL COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSELVANIA, April 14, 1871.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—Your valued favor of to-day duly received. I have written to the Governor of New Jersey. Very respectfully yours, F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY AND BROAD STREET.—This is the letter which was sent to Chief Commissioner of Highways Mahlon H. Dickinson, in response to his inquiry by what authority a track was being laid on Broad street:—

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.—M. H. Dickinson, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Highways—Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 8th instant, inquiring by what authority the comprny I represent is laying a track on South Broad street, I have to say that we are laying a double track upon Broad street under the charter of the Navy Yard, Broad Street, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, consolidated with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company. We have been advised by our counsel, George W. Biddle, Esq., that we have the right to do so. Should you wish to make any further inquiries upon the subject, our counsel, Mr. Biddle, will, if applied to by you, or by the City Solicitor, communicate in detail such additional information in regard to our legal rights as you may desire. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS W. ACKLEY,
President Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch...	15,951·07	27,099·13	d11,148·06
For shipment by Canal......	6,716·17	2,138·16	4,578·01
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad..........	12,110·18	1,816·17	10,294·01
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove........	1,489·19	309·03	1,180·16
Consumed on Laterals......	1,191·05	1,563·04	d371·19
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal.	25·00	2,754·11	d2,729·11
Total Anth. paying freight	37,485·06	35,682·04	1,803·02
Bituminous................	14,598·09	10,106·09	4,491·19
Total all kinds paying freight..................	52,083·06	45,788·13	6,294·13
Coal for Company's use.....	4,290·18	2,496·16	1,794·02
Total tonnage for week...	56,374·04	48,285·09	8,088·15
Previously this year.........	957,151·13	1108000·07	d150,848·14
Total to date.............	1013525·17	1156285·16	d142,759·17
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven.....	2,011·05	2·305·15	d294·10
From Port Clinton..........	3,780·00		3,780·00
Total tonnage for week...	5,791,05	2,305·15	d3,485·10
Previously this year.........	45,510·17	51,209·18	d5,699·01
Total to date..............	51,302·02	53,515·13	d2,213·11

GRAY RESERVES, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.—This organization will to-day complete its tenth year. It was organized on the day of the first struggle in the streets of Baltimore, and furnished for the Rebellion a large number of officers who rose to distinction in the volunteer service, and as a regiment participated in the campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg. The command at one time had in its ranks Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, Hon. William D. Kelley, Thomas Sparks, Esq., and a vast number of other prominent and influential citizens. The tenth anniversary will be celebrated to-day by a street parade in the afternoon, and in the evening the officers and ex-officers will assemble at a banquet at the Union League House. The route to be paraded over is as follows:—

Form Broad and Race, up Race to Eighteenth, to Green, to Broad, to Chesnut, to Front, to Market, to Seventh, to Walnut, to Twelfth, to Locust, to Broad, to Market.

SALE OF GERMANTOWN RESIDENCES.—At 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow, by order of the Orphans' Court, will be sold, without reserve, on the premises, the estate of Mary Miller, deceased, comprising a large and valuable residence northwest corner of Germantown and Mt. Pleasant avenues, Mt. Airy, Germantown, and two very desirable cottage-built residences, and six very valuable building sites. Plans and catalogues at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, No. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

FIRE AT KAIGHN'S POINT.—The machine works of Wood & Dialogue, at Kaighn's Point, N. J., were partially consumed by fire about half-past 12 o'clock last night.

DUMB ANIMALS.

Second Annual Meeting of the W. B. O. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.

This noon the second annual meeting of the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in Mercantile Library Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies, and a few gentlemen dispersed about the room. Mayor Fox, George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Colonel Charles J. Biddle, Dr. H. J. Boardman, and Dr. Morton were on the stage.

The President. Mrs. Caroline E. White, called the meeting to order, when the minutes of preceding meetings were read.

The treasurer reported that there were $1532·36 in the treasury. The society has received during the past year, including the $2500 from the city, $10,237·84, and an addition to our permanent fund of $7000, "so that," says the report, "our finances are in a somewhat more flourishing condition than they were at this date last year. This is owing to our fair, which was held last fall, and by which we made, after all our expenses were paid, about $4400."

The report of the President stated:—"One of the most important parts of our work, the education of the children in the public schools, and indeed in all other schools, must of necessity be almost entirely neglected, because we cannot distribute our publications among them. We have neither money to issue new publications nor buy those which are already in print. We are not able to take anything like the number we desire of the excellent paper published by the Massachusetts society, entitled *Our Dumb Animals*. This paper ought to be circulated wherever there are men having the charge of animals, or in schools where there are boys. It ought to be sent to the hospitals, the prisons, and the workhouses.

"During the last year our agents have made seventy-five arrests (four or five of them in connection with the agents of the gentlemen's society), in fifty four of which a fine was imposed, and six was held to bail to appear in court. The offenses were principally severely beating or driving galled horses. The report also states that an auxiliary society had been established in Pittsburg, gave the present process of putting dogs to death, and gave the reasons why the society should receive the hearty support of the public. The report further sets forth that a conference was held with the Presidents of the various city street railroads, relative to an agreement limiting the number of passengers to each car, in order to lighten the terrible labor of the horses, but was without any of the wished for results." The report was accepted.

Mayor Fox was then called upon, and having referred appropriately to the report just read, and that he felt that in this good work great progress had been made, rehearsing at this point the manner in which Councils came to recognize the society and voted it money to be used in its humane purposes. The authorites of Philadelphia now look upon this society as an institution worthy of their respect. He declared that the manner of putting dogs to death now was a great advance beyond the old and barbarous mode. There is no power equal to that which a woman can wield in prosecuting good and humane works. In his official capacity the Mayor had learned that the greatest evil we have to fear is the prevailing spirit of mischief among the youth of the city. If they could be impressed through just such agencies as these, the result would be the most remarkable, and the boys and girls of the community would be reared up inspired with the most humane feelings towards the brute creation.

Other addresses were made by Messrs. Angell, Boardman, and Morton, when the meeting adjourned.

A THIEF IN THE CHARACTER OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—William Smith has for some time past been acting as private watchman at Fourth and Market streets. It all [illegible] against this man be true, he is a [illegible] specimen to watch property. Instead of being engaged in this honest business, he should be cobbling shoes in Moyamensing. Last night one Henry Johnson, a resident of Chester, was perambulating that vicinity, when he fell in with Smith, who took him to a saloon on Fourth street, above Cherry, in order to obtain a drink. While the pair were in the tavern, Smith, it is alleged, took $6 and a gold watch from the countryman. Johnson made complaint, had the offender arrested, and Alderman Godbou has sent him to prison in default of $1200 bail. Smith is charged with being an old thief, in having robbed the house of a Mr. Marshall, on Harmony court, of a quantity of silverware, some time ago, and with also having been concerned in the larceny of a number of articles from the establishment of John Barnet, on Fifth street, above Market.

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT BY A POLICE OFFICER.—Complaint has been lodged at the police headquarters of an alleged assault and battery on an unoffending citizen last night by a police officer of the Seventh district. The assault took place in a lager beer saloon at St. John and Buttonwood streets, and it is alleged that the policeman went into the saloon and without the slightest provocation beat a young man in a shameful manner. Information was sent to the Seventh District Station, which brought to the scene a Sergeant and two officers, who took the offending officer into custody. It is alleged that he was drunk, and his brother officers found it necessary, in order to get him along, to put a pair of nippers on him. A gentleman who witnessed the assault asserts that it was a most flagrant affair. Lieutenant Brurein has no information on the subject. The Mayor will investigate the matter. As a palliation of the offense of the officer, it is asserted that last summer he was sun-struck, and that he is at present laboring under an attack of temporary insanity.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The nomination of John A. Hiestand for the position of Naval Officer at this port was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Grant. General Baxter retires to-day, and his duties, until the arrival of Mr. Hiestand, will be performed by the present deputy, Charles H. Addicks. Mr. Hiestand, as before stated, comes from Lancaster, where he has been for years the editorial manager of the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*.

The office of Special Agent of the Treasury Department, which was vacated by Mr. Houston on his appointment by Colonel Forney to the Deputy Collectorship, it is thought will be given to Mr. W. H. Shelmire, at present an assistant assessor in the Fourth district.

FOR EUROPE.—This afternoon a number of mercantile gentlemen will publicly entertain, at the St. Cloud Hotel, Joseph Sinnott, Esq., of the firm of Gibson's Sons & Co., and James Hay, Esq., of the firm of Beattie & Hay, on occasion of their departure for Europe, which will take place at the close of the present week. Philip Powell, Esq., chairman of committee of arrangements, will superintend the affair. The tourists will take along with them the good wishes of a host of friends.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Special Officer Rusk last night arrested a professional pickpocket, named Charles Bowers at Horticultural Hall. The prisoner will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon. He was not plying his trade when arrested, but only standing in the crowd, which for one of his stamp, is an offense against the law.

NON-PAYMENT OF LIQUOR TAX.—Deputy United States Marshal Beale this morning arrested Margaret Kelly, at her liquor store in Nicetown, for selling liquors without paying the special tax. Commissioner Biddle held the accused in $500 bail.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.—A locomotive, at 12 o'clock to-day, ran into a train of coal cars at Seventeenth and Washington streets. Two of the cars were demolished instanter. The accident was caused by a displaced switch. No one was injured.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Mary Haggerty, a child of four years, was run over at Fifth and Marriott streets last night by a wagon, and badly injured. The little girl was carried to the residence of her parents, at No. 513 Marriott street.

CONGRESSMAN GARFIELD.—To-morrow night, as will be seen by a card in our advertising columns, Hon. S. Garfield, M. C., will lecture at the City Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, on "The Great Northwest."

OUT ON BAIL.—Joseph Bowers, who some time ago shot Officer McFlynn at Fifth and Girard avenue, has been held by Alderman Burns in $4000 bail to answer for the assault.

ACKNOWLEDGED.—"Willie" sends us $2 for the family of Bean.

THIRD EDITION

The Ku-klux Debate Resumed.

Joint Southern Committee.

How it Proposes to Work.

Later from Europe.

The Recent Defeat of the Communists.

Results of the Reign of Terror.

Every Church in Paris Pillaged.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Neuilly.

LONDON, April 19.—Despatches from Versailles give some particulars regarding the fight of yesterday at Neuilly. The incessant fighting at Neuilly, which lasted throughout Sunday, Sunday night, and all day Monday, was followed by an ominous calm on Monday night, which was broken shortly after daylight on Tuesday morning by the insurgents.

The Conflict Raged

all day with little advantage being gained by either side, every inch of ground being obstinately contested, and both sides fighting with the most determined vigor. Houses were on fire in various parts of the town, and the inhabitants had all sought shelter in the cellars, where many of them, including

Women and Children, were Burned to Death.

Towards night the Nationals, from some unknown cause, became panic-stricken, and fled precipitately towards Paris, leaving the dead and wounded lying thick in the road. The Government forces did not follow the Nationals.

The Wildest Excitement Prevails

in Paris, and the inhabitants are leaving by thousands. All the churches are closed, but the war on the sacred edifices still continues, and the

Priests are Daily Being Insulted and Imprisoned.

Almost every church in the city has been pillaged. The road to St. Denis is choked with fugitives from Paris.

Provisions are more plentiful, the Northern and Eastern Railroads still bringing in supplies.

The Prussians at St. Denis—General von Pape's Instructions.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at St Denis telegraphed this morning that he had an interview with Major-General von Pape, who commands the first infantry division of the Prussian Guards.

General von Pape stated that the report was unfounded that Prince Bismarck had threatened to interfere by the 23d inst. MacMahon's troops had not advanced beyond Colombes, excepting to the redoubt, which was occupied last night by 200 men. General von Pape admitted that MacMahon's right was to enter the city between the Prussian outposts and the *enceinte*, and said that this arrangement was made with the Government before the revolution; the peninsula containing Gennevilliers and Fort du Mont Valerien was accordingly evacuated by the Germans on the 15th of March. He would not hinder but assist MacMahon. He thinks, however, that the weakness of the Versailles army prevents anything decisive being done. He offered to cut off the railway traffic with Paris and prevent provisions from entering, but M. Thiers refused on the ground that Paris contains many orderly people.

The insurgents recently made large requisitions in the St. Denis Faubourg, arresting priests and plundering the churches. General von Pape sent troops to protect the people and recover the property. He also sent a message to the Commune that, if such disorders happened again, the forts in possession of the Germans would open fire. "My instructions," he said, "are to be very strict with the insurgents, and to give the Government all facilities."

FROM WASHINGTON

Fresh Debate on the Ku-klux Bill.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Unexpectedly, a debate has sprung up in the House on the conference report upon the Ku-klux bill, which promises to continue for some time, and thus defeat the chances of adjournment to-day. The Republicans show no disposition to debate, but leading Democrats are anxious to get in speeches denunciatory of the new features of the bill.

It is the intention of Judge Shellabarger, who has charge of the bill, to call the previous question on the adoption of the report after a reasonable time for debate.

An effort will be made to lay the bill on the table, but it is not believed it will be successful.

The Joint Committee to Visit the South

and investigate the condition of affairs there will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of organizing and laying out a plan of operations. There are twenty-one members of the committee in all, and it is proposed to divide it up into three sub-committees of seven each. Another proposition is to make sub-committees of three to go into each State. The committee propose to start soon after the adjournment.

The Senate Extra Session.

The President, in conversation with some Senators, stated that he had no idea when he would call the Senate in extra session. On the strength of this, many Senators who had intended to remain after adjournment have made arrangements to go home.

It is stated that

The Joint High Commission

is not as near coming to an agreement as has been supposed from the statements in public prints. At all events, the President does not seem to be informed as to the time when their labors will come to a close.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 19—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer reported on Tuesday morning in Western Iowa has developed into a storm of considerable magnitude, whose centre is now west of Lake Michigan. High and brisk winds have been very generally experienced north and west of the Ohio valley, with heavy rains from Minnesota to Indiana, and threatening weather south of the Ohio. The barometer remains sensibly stationary along the Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness. This morning's reports from west of Omaha have not been received.

Probabilities.—It is probable that high southeast and southwest winds will to-day be experienced on the lakes, followed by high westerly winds and clearing-up weather on the upper lakes. Cloudy and threatening weather, with easterly winds, is probable for the Atlantic coast.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales uplands at 14⅜c.; Orleans at 15⅜c. Flour dull and drooping; sales 7000 barrels State at $6@7; Ohio at $6·60@7·25; Western at $6@7·55; Southern at $6·65@9. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; new spring, $1·57@1·59; winter red and amber Western, $1·62@1·65. Corn dull; sales 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 76@77c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 96c.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Ku-klux Debate in the House.

The Morse Statue Inauguration.

Programme of Ceremonies.

Heavy Money Failure in New York.

President Grant's Western Trip.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Export of Specie.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Specie export to-day was $1,632,000.

The Morse Statue.

It is understood that Governor Hoffman, of New York, and Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, have accepted prominent parts in the ceremony of inauguration of the statue of Professor Morse in the Central Park, and that the statue will be unveiled by Governor Claflin. The oration, it is said, will be delivered by Wm. Cullen Bryant.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Evening Telegram* says a rumor is current of the failure of Von Sauer & Co., on contracts for two millions in gold.

Proposals for Bonds.

There were to-day twenty-one proposals for bonds, amounting to six and a quarter millions, at 10·40@10·99. The awards will be three millions at 10·40@10·59⅛.

Illness of State Senator Harpending.

ALBANY, April 19.—Senator Harpending is seriously ill of congestion of the lungs.

Meeting of Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held to-day, with a very large attendance, Henry A. Oakey presiding. The President, in his address, gave a gloomy view of the condition of fire insurance companies in general, the losses amounting to an excessive proportion of premiums received, owing to improper risks taken, insufficient rates obtained, and hasty adjustments made, thereby encouraging illegal claims. The President's report, together with the report of the executive committee, was referred to a committee of five, with a view to the reorganization of the board.

FROM MARYLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Shoemakers' Strike Ended.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The difficulty between the boot and shoe manufacturers and the Crispins has been ended, the employers withdrawing the objection to female operatives forming a secret society, but reserving the entire control over the fitting department.

Sentence of an Express Robber.

ANNAPOLIS, April 19.—Edward Dennis, who robbed the Harnden Express at Baltimore, May, 1869, broke jail and was recaptured in St. Louis, Mo., pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court this morning, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Howard and Hoffman, his accomplices, are already in the penitentiary serving a similar term for the same offense.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

BOSTON, April 19.—William P. Emerson, a well-known piano-forte manufacturer, died this morning.

Fatal Accident.

Henry D. Barnes, of the firm of E. O. Tufts & Co., fell down a flight of stairs this morning, at the St. James Hotel, receiving fatal injuries.

Mad'lle Nilsson Invests in Boston Real Estate.

Mad'lle Nilsson, through a real estate broker, has invested one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in real estate located on Otis and Arch streets, in Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The President to Leave for St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President, accompanied by General Porter, will leave Washington this evening for St Louis, and will be absent a week. The visit is one of a private nature altogether.

Conscience Money.

A conscience-stricken individual in Greenfield, Mass., returns to the Treasury $200 by to-day's mail, which had been improperly in his possession.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in the Woods.

WOODBURY, April 19.—The light seen from Philadelphia this morning, which gave rise to a report that the mills at Gloucester were burning, was occasioned by a fire which commenced in Howell's woods, about a mile north of this place. The fire was kindled by some boys. It is still burning.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Evening Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for acount, 93⅛. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, old, 89⅞; of 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—4·30 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7⅞d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Lard, 53s.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum, 48f.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Stocks active. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅛; do. 1864, do., 113⅛; do. 1865, do. 113⅛; do. 1865, new, 112⅛; do. 1867, 112⅛; do. 1868, 112⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton Co., 82⅛; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 21⅛; Reading, 108⅛; Adams Express, 80; Michigan Central, 122⅛; Michigan Southern, 106⅛; Illinois Central, 134⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 58.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Captain John Elliott, U. S. A., died at Dayton yesterday from the effects of wounds received during the late war. His remains will be taken to Harrisburg, Pa.

FROM CANADA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Opening of Navigation.

QUEBEC, April 19.—The first fleet of vessels of the season are below.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Soon after the reading of the journal, without transacting any business, the Senate went into executive session, and the doors were closed.

At 1 o'clock, the doors being opened for a few minutes, the following bills were passed:—

House bill, convening the next Legislative Assembly of New Mexico in December, 1871.

House bill, to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to provide that in case of difference of width of gauge of connection railroads, goods may be transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector.

The Senate also concurred in an amendment of the House to the bill for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, as passed. It appropriated $14,560 for his services.

The executive session was then resumed.

House.

The House met at half past 10.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Senate's request for a new conference committee on the Deficiency bill was acceded to, and Messrs. Dawes, Cook, and Niblack were appointed.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider and report what additional legislation is necessary to equalize soldiers' bounties, and to investigate and report what would be the additional annual expense of increasing by twenty-five per cent. the pensions of those who are totally disabled. Adopted.

Mr. Peck presented resolutions of the Toledo Board of Trade asking that Toledo be made a port of entry.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with the Governments of Great Britain and Mexico to ascertain on what conditions those Governments would respectively consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States of America.

Messrs. Willard and Mercur objected.

Mr. Holman introduced a bill to cary into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to bounties to soldiers enlisted between the 3d of May and the 22d of July, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill to re-establish Knoxville, Tenn., a port of delivery. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. McHenry objected.

Mr. Butler—That is the end of personal explanations in this House, if that course be taken.

Mr. McHenry—Objection was made yesterday by my colleague (Mr Beck), and I now renew it on behalf of the Kentucky delegation.

Mr. Butler—As Massachusetts is constantly being made a point of attack on the other side of the House, the arrow must be kept in my quiver for the present.

Mr. Shellabarger, from the conference committee on the Ku-klux bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it.

In reference to the amendment as to the right of peremptory challenge to grand or petit jurors on account of having aided the Rebellion, the bill agreed upon by the conference committee would remove that right of peremptory challenge, but would leave the matter in the discretion of the Court. As to the Sherman amendment, it was modified so as to confine claims for damages to cases of riots, and to make the suits be not against the property of individuals but against cities and counties in their corporate capacity. He read a legal technical argument in support of the constitutionality of the proposed provision, quoting from a decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, rendered by Judge Denio.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Shellabarger whether, if his argument were correct as to the liabilities of communities for damages caused by mobs, the Federal Government was not liable for every and a t outrage committed by the Rebels through the war on Union people?

Mr. Shellabarger remarked that his friend from Wisconsin was too good a lawyer to ask such a question seriously.

Mr. Eldridge protested that he could not see the difference in principle. If the gentleman's proposition were true, he thought that there was this liability on the part of the Federal Government to protect its people against mobs, against rebellion, and against all destruction of property.

Mr. Shellabarger said that the first answer to the question was that an overwhelming violence which defied the Government ended all governmental responsibility of that kind. The second answer was that such liability of communities did not arise from common but statutory law, and as there was no statute creating such responsibility on the part of the Government, there was no such liability. In the New York case which he had cited there was a complete collection of authorities shewing that such liability was a creature of statute merely, and could not be extended beyond it.

Mr. Kerr, the minority member of the conference committee, opposed the report. His first objection was to the concurrence in the Senate amendment extending the power of suspending the habeas corpus from the 1st of June, 1872, to the end of the next regular session of Congress. The effect of it would be practically to leave that suspension in operation until the first Monday of December, 1872. This would be accomplished by the legislative trick of Congress taking a recess from the next midsummer till the 1st of December, instead of adjourning *sine die*.

He also objected to the provision requiring jurors to take the test oath. He regarded the provision, as agreed to by the conference committee, as infinitely more objectionable than the original proposition, because, while that only applied to the particular juror challenged, this applied to and excluded the whole panel.

He proceeded to argue at length against the Sherman amendment. The theory on which that principle had been established in English law was that such demonstrations of violence and tumult must attract attention in these sub-divisions of the country called "Hundred," a mere strip of country almost within reach of the human voice. So that all the people were put upon the notice, and it was made the duty of every one to raise an immediate hue and cry, and the statute of Winchester provided that if the people did thus promptly arise and make pursuit and arrest the criminal they could not be held liable for the result of his crime. But here that principle did not apply to counties, some of which were almost as large as the whole of England, where they were sparsely settled, and where such crimes could be committed without the knowledge of any one but those engaged in them.

He submitted that if this provision were enforced, self-government in this country would be gone—sacrificed forever, and sacrificed in the pursuit of an unreal and unsubstantial shadow, and for a supremely insufficient reason.

Mr. Beck entered his protest once more against the bill. So far as liberty was concerned, that was surrendered by the bill in any form.

He had, when the bill was before the House, endeavored to show that its atrocities were such that the Republicans who would vote for it were flinging at the feet of a man who might make himself a despot the liberties of the people. But parliamentary language was wholly inadequate to describe that the House by adopting the conference report was throwing away all that was valuable to the private rights of men. In the bill as it left the House, as to the provision affecting the oath of jurors, he declared that its enforcement would be simply organizing hell in the States of the South.

No white man under that provision could sit on a jury who had lived in the South during the war, and who had ever given a cup of cold water or meal of cold victuals to a starving boy who had served in the Confederate army.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said the argument of Mr. Shellabarger convinced him that the world had made but little progress in anything except mere mechanism and science, because in political science and political economy that argument brought him back from the year 1871 to the year 1800, and from this bill to the Alien and Sedition law.

The struggle was now the struggle in 1800, with Federalists on one side and Democrats on the other. The name of "Republicans" ought to be abrogated and the name of "Federalists" assumed as the only name appropriate to a party which supported this bill. Why should the House yield to the Senate on these amendments? Why had not the Senate yielded to the House?

The House had sent to the Senate an amnesty bill largely supported by Republican members, but the Senate had not been able to comprehend anything but force It knew nothing but federalism, with the sword alone in the hand. It threw away the olive branch, and proposed only the sword and force. It knew nothing of clemency, it knew nothing of justice. It comprehended none of the merciful and tender provisions of the Government.

He hoped that the House would not be driven from its position by an oligarchic and aristocratic body which only had the respect of the community because it was a relic of the past, and which, if it could not be reformed and recreated to represent the numerical and really representative power of the people, ought no longer to exist, but ought to be abolished.

Mr. Willard opposed the conference report. He objected to the extension of the time that the writ of habeas corpus could be suspended. He desired to have a definite time fixed for its termination, a point beyond which the writ could not be suspended. He also opposed the Sherman amendment as imposing upon communities an obligation which could not be justly imposed.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., advocated the conference report, and expressed his regret that there should be any danger of the failure of such an important bill on account of constitutional and other scruples. He replied to the objection of Mr. Willard as to the time within which the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended, and argued that the proposition simply was to keep the suspension always within the power of Congress. As to the Sherman amendment, he reminded the House that it was not a premature measure, but a remedial one; that it was not to be looked upon as inflicting punishment on the counties, but as providing a system of mutual insurance against outrages and injuries. The Puritan State of Massachusetts had enacted a similar law after the destruction of the convent at Charlestown.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, opposed the conference report on account particularly of the Sherman amendment. Its principle was entirely new, and Congress had never before attempted to exercise such an authority, and he was unable to find a proper foundation for it in the Constitution. The gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Shellabarger, had wholly failed to show the House where such a power resided.

The Hue and Cry law of England, which had been referred to, only imposed a contingent liability on the hundreds, and had become almost obsolete there, or existed only in a modified form. It was only recently that the principle had been established in this country, and that only in some few States that contained large cities.

Mr. Kelley supported the conference report, and said that Philadelphia had found in a provision of law similar to that embodied in the Sherman amendment, one of the wisest provisions of legislation.

It had acted there like a charm, and under its influence more than any other Philadelphia, once so sorely tried by riotous demonstrations, now suffered as little from them as any city in the world. He believed that the time had come for the abolition of the test oath to jurors, and would have wished the bill to provide for it. But, although he deplored the fact that the bill did not provide for its abolition, he should still support the bill on account of the Sherman amendment.

Mr. Poland expressed his regret at being unable to vote with his party for the conference report, but he regarded it, in his sincere judgment, as contrary to the Constitution, and therefore his oath as a member would prevent him giving to it his support. He argued at length against the Sherman amendment, which, he said, proposed not only to put every man on his good behavior, but to put him also on the good behavior of everybody else. He regarded it as above and beyond any constitutional power of Congress. The National Government dealt either with States or with persons. It knew nothing of towns or counties or cities, and Congress could impose no duty or liability upon such corporations in any manner whatever.

He was a little old-fashioned, and believed that there were certain powers inhering in the State Governments. The State Governments erected municipalities and fixed their powers and obligations, and if Congress could impose new obligations on them, might it not say that they should maintain a certain police force, and enjoy certain rights? Until he was shown that Congress had the power, he was unable to see where it lies.

Mr. Burchard opposed the Sherman amendment, arguing that while it might be correct as applied to cities which had police powers, it should not be applied to counties, which were only organized for financial purposes and which had no means of enforcing police laws.

The discussion was interrupted for the presentation of the conference report on the Deficiency bill.

The report having been read, Mr. Holman made the point of order that an item appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Sutro-tunnel Commission was not germane to anything in the bill, and that the conference committee had no right to put it in.

Mr. Dawes argued that it was germane to an item for the Carson City Mint.

The Speaker remarked that he was very loth to meet a conference committee with an adverse decision on a point of order. He would therefore submit it to the House.

Mr. Dawes said that bill was full of difficulties. One conference committee had failed, and this one had been on the point of failing three times. The Senate had insisted on this item, and he appealed to the House to let it go.

Mr. Scofield suggested that a decision of the House overruling the point of order would be used hereafter as a dangerous precedent.

The Speaker put the question to the House, and the point of order was sustained.

Some difficulty was experienced in the House as to the position in which the conference report was left by the House refusing to receive it. Finally, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the report was recommitted.

Mr. Negley introduced a bill for the establishment of a public park in the city of Washington. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Ku-klux bill.

Mr. Bingham remarked that every section and sentence of the bill, as reported back from the conference committee, received his unqualified approval except the section known as the Sherman amendment. He thought that a decent respect for the judgment of the House as expressed in its very decided vote against that amendment ought to have influenced the conference committee on the part of the Senate. He hoped, therefore, that the conference report would be rejected.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The only bill introduced was one by Mr. Graham, incorporating the Pine Grove and Delaware River Railroad Company. It proposes to build a road, thirty-nine inches gauge, from Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, to any point on the Delaware river.

The following bills were passed:—

Senate bill to prevent trespassing upon railroad cars; House bill providing for the removal of prisoners from Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton, and Franklin counties in the Eastern Penitentiary to the Western.

Much of the time of the Senate was occupied in discussing Senate bill to promote industrial partnerships, which was finally postponed for the present.

House.

Mr. Miller introduced the following bills:—Authorizing the paving and grading of Lehigh avenue, west of Broad street; one relating to Sycamore and Forty-first streets; one exempting from taxation the Church Home for Children; one incorporating the Wyoming Land and Improvement Company; one providing that all paving shall be given to the lowest bidder; one forbidding Councils to authorize the laying of any more wooden pavements; one repealing the act of February, 1871, relative to the erection of school buildings; one fixing the number of Guardians of the Poor at fifteen, giving the power of appointing to the Court of Common Pleas, and allowing Judge Ludlow to appoint the additional three new members.

Mr. Dumbell moved a reconsideration of the action yesterday defeating the bill enlarging the jurisdiction of Philadelphia aldermen. Lost.

Mr. Beardslee offered the following, which was passed by a party vote:—

Whereas, The business now pending in this branch of the Legislature is sufficiently advanced to warrant a final adjournment before the first of May, and being desirous that all needful legislation be calmly and carefully considered and disposed of; and

Whereas, Many matters of public interest and importance, requiring concurrent and careful action, are still pending in the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate is hereby respectfully requested, and earnestly desired, to take action upon any and all matters requiring our consideration and assent as early as possible, and also fix a time for final adjournment at the earliest practicable moment in view of the work now before it, and we would respectfully suggest Thursday, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, as the time, and that the clerk be directed to inform the Senate of our desire.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution that the House adjourn on Friday till Tuesday afternoon, which he afterwards modified by substituting Monday evening, which elicited a partisan discussion on the dead-lock, and was finally postponed and made the special order for Friday morning.

Mr. Johnson moved the recommittal of a bill exempting real estate of the Catholic Home for Destitute Children in Philadelphia. Agreed to.

The House then resumed the reading of the bills on the private calendar the first reading of which was not reached yesterday.

Mr. Lamon objected off the bill for compulsory elementary education of all children in Philadelphia, and for the establishment of industrial schools.

Mr. Cloud objected off the bill incorporating the Washington Association of Frankford.

Mr. Josephs withdrew his objection to the bill incorporating the Philadelphia Emigrant Aid Association.

Adjourned.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Souders to be Sentenced—Motion for a New Trial Denied.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, Judge Nixon delivered an opinion on the legal points raised in the Souders case. He held that the indictment was properly drawn; that Souders was clearly guilty within the meaning of the statute; "that after a careful survey of the law and the evidence the court finds no sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with the result at which a patient and intelligent jury arrived. The motion for a new trial is therefore denied."

Mr. Keasbey asked that Souders might be sentenced. Mr. Browning, his counsel, said defendant was not in court, but that he should be when required. It was decided that the case of James S. Henry should be taken the first day the petit jury were in court, which will be a week next Tuesday. After Henry's case come those of Kelly, Gallagher, and King.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—This morning, at the session of the Supreme Lodge of K. of P., the various reports of the supreme officers were referred to the appropriate committees for action.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting the representatives from the two Grand Lodges of Maryland. In this State there exists a loyal and disloyal faction of the K. of P., each having its Grand Lodge. The Supreme Lodge voted to admit the representatives, and permit them to advocate their claims for one hour each. This was done, and the session adjourned before the arguments were ended.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$3600 City 6s, New.102		500 sh Reading R...	54⅛
$1000 Leh 6s, 84......	85⅛	100 sh Cam & Am.. b5....119	
$1000 O C & A 7s.....	88		
200 sh Leh N.. b60	35⅛	100 sh Hestonville..	21
200 do.........	35⅛	27 sh Leh Val R.....	61⅛
89 sh Penna R.....	65⅛	390 sh Phil & E R..	28⅛
500 do..........	65		

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
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CLIMATE AND RESOURCES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST,
with illustrations,
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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1, 1871.—MR. HENRY E. SOMERVILLE is this day admitted to an interest in our business. BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets. 4 18 2t